

TOPICS OF THE DAY

General Johnson Fires Blast Against "Old Guard" and "Emotional Fringe" Critics of the New Deal as Its Third Year Begins—Senator Long's Quick Reply Precedes Father Coughlin's—Gold Profits Are Used to Reduce the National Debt by About \$675,000,000

On March 4, 1935, the New Deal entered a new phase—in more ways than one.

The Roosevelt Administration began its third year in office that day. And on that day, too, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former National Recovery Administrator, opened a headlong, hammer-and-tongs counter-attack on critics who have been lambasting the New Deal from the Right, and, particularly, from the Left.

"D'Artagnan with a dictionary," remarked the New York *World-Telegram*, as it watched the General slash and hack away, using every weapon in his bulging verbal armory from scimitar to meat-ax.

"For sheer enjoyment of political rough-and-tumble," said *The Christian Science Monitor*, "commend to us Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, erstwhile captain of dragoons, manufacturer of plows, falconer of the Blue Eagle and—in or out of office—phrasemaker extraordinary to the Roosevelt Administration."

"A thing of sensational interest," the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* called the Johnson speech, which was made in New York and broadcast over a national hook-up.

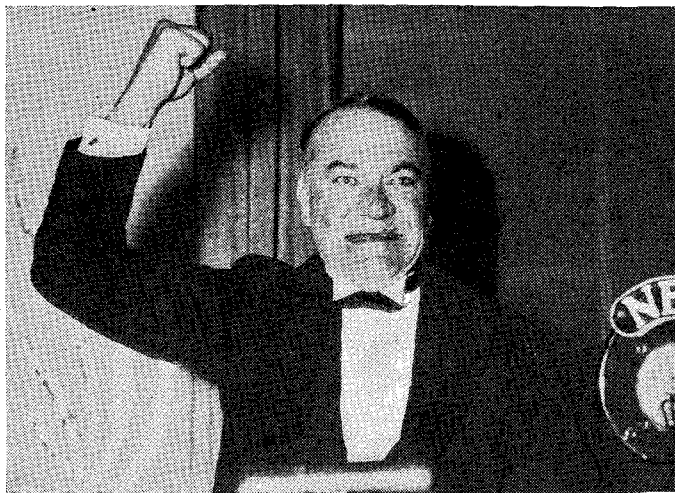
A thing of sensational interest it seemed, not only to the press but to most of the American people.

Senator Long Replies To Johnson It reverberates throughout the country, and especially in the National Capital. It brought prompt and repeated replies from Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana Democrat, who was one of General Johnson's principal targets. Senator Long answered General Johnson in the Senate, thus stirring up a savage row there, then took to the air to answer him again.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit's nationally-known "radio priest," who also was attacked by General Johnson, announced that he, too, would make his answer before the microphone.

Whatever else may be disputed, it is generally agreed that General Johnson's speech was skilfully constructed.

It was delivered a day after Father Coughlin declared that "Big business and big finance were practically the only ones



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General Johnson making his attack on Senator Long and Father Coughlin

who really benefited from the New Deal." This General Johnson in effect denied. President Roosevelt, he said, had lifted the country at least a third of the way out of the depression.

Warmly General Johnson recited the President's accomplishments. And while they were in the making, he said, the President had united public support; had that "spontaneous cooperation of a free people" which Woodrow Wilson called the highest and best form of efficiency.

"But the push is gone. The drive is stopped," the General declared. Spontane-

ous cooperation is lacking now. "It has been broken up into selfish warring groups by the deliberate design of business and political guerrillas."

There are three groups in the country to-day, in General Johnson's opinion.

First, there is the Old Guard—"They believe that property and profits come first and that if you take care of them the humanities will take care of themselves." Secondly, there is "the emotional fringe"—they "have emotions rather than beliefs"; they are "like a harp-of-the-winds upon which any breeze can play a tune." Between these fringes is the pro-Roosevelt group, he said, adding: "I think the compromise

and flexibility of this middle group is our only safety."

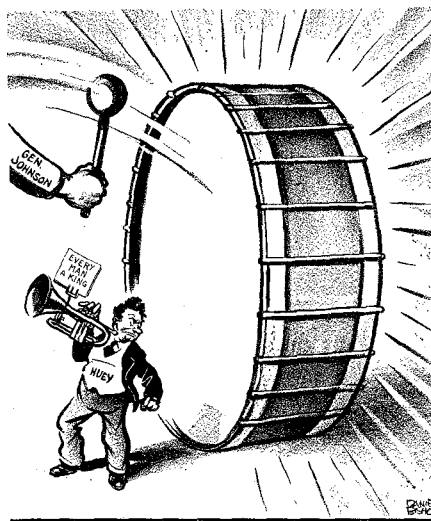
Senator Long and Father Coughlin are becoming leaders of the emotional group, General Johnson stated. And, in his opinion, the Old Guard is rejoicing, because it expects them to give it the next election by splitting the forces of the New Deal.

The country, he said, was "never under a greater menace than from the break-up of spontaneous popular cooperation being engineered by the combination of this dangerous demagoguery with the direct assault of the old social Neanderthals—the architects of the 1929 Boom and Bust—and of our five black years of bitter bondage to despair."

"Alliance Between Pied Pipers" Of recent months, he went on, "there has been an open alliance between the great Louisiana demagog and this political padre." He called both of them Pied Pipers and attacked their ideas head on.

"To give every family \$5,000 a year income," he said, "the total income of the United States would have to be 150 billions, and if some had a million and so on down to \$5,000 in the usual grades, as Huey proposes, it would have to be 500 billions, which is more than twelve times as much as it is and more than six times as much as it has ever been."

And, he declared, "Father Coughlin's plan to make money out of nothing would make it worth nothing—and that would con-



Trouble in the Orchestra
—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, President; ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, Vice-President and Treasurer; WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary; 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Volume 119, Number 11. Whole Number 2343. Subscription Price \$4.00 a year. Copyright, 1935, by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

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Senator Huey P. Long replies

fiscate the wages of every worker, the savings of every family and the life insurance of every widow."

The solidarity and enthusiasm of 1933 must be restored, he concluded, or we are in for trouble.

Urges Cooperation With Administration

Hence, he said, industry should cooperate with the Administration, and so should labor, and agriculture and finance. Meanwhile, people should tell the Huey Longs and Father Coughlins that they are not in the market for "magic financial hair tonic put up by partnership of a priest and Punchinello guaranteed to grow economic whiskers on a billiard ball overnight."

If the theme of the speech was strong, the epithets, the slang, the vivid and bizarre phrases that filled it were even stronger.

"His speech marked a new high in name-calling," said *The Jersey Journal* of Jersey City.

His words, remarked the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "slashed, bit, stung, tore and burned."

"The literature of invective is so rich that Hugh Kingsmill a few years ago compiled two volumes of the finest instances," the New York *Sun* pointed out. It thought that "If a third volume is added to the Kingsmill collections it must surely include the March 4 speech of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson."

"That is a bunch of bunk!" exclaimed the General at one point.

"Playing volley-ball with dynamite bombs," "a couple of Catalines," "political bundling"—phrases like these studded the speech throughout.

"Plain Talk" Hailed By the Press

Senator Long he called a "plausible Punchinello," "an able little devil" with "cast-iron cheek" and a "cane-brake drawl."

Father Coughlin, he declared, should "sever his revolutionary political activities from his priestly office."

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* described the General's language as both "picturesque and telling" and the Milwaukee *Journal* felt that we "need some of his kind of plain talk in these times. We need men willing to refute the plans of the Longs, Coughlins, Sinclairs, and Townsends, well meaning as some or all of them may be."

Senator Long listened to the Johnson speech before the radio in his own room and next day he rose in the Senate to answer it.

General Johnson he termed a "hired hand" of "the firm of Bernard M. Baruch himself, Incorporated, the motto of which

is: Presidents: 'You make 'em; we break 'em.'" Mr. Baruch, he said, "sent Hugh Johnson down here to organize the NRA."

"We thought we were swapping from Hoover to Roosevelt," remarked Senator Long, "and we were swapping from Baruch to Baruch."

A Rare Session in the Senate

The speech was the signal for what Ernest K. Lindley, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, called "a session such as the Senate has seldom seen in recent years," for that afternoon "the Senate chamber sizzled with insults, epithets and prophecies of disaster."

The quick temper and fighting disposition of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the Upper House, are as familiar to his colleagues as his jutting chin and portly figure. And this time Senator Robinson's temper flared skyward.

He described Senator Long's speech as "a demonstration of egotism, of arrogance,



Approbation From an Expert

—Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram*

of ignorance." Month after month, he declared, Senator Long "has disgusted this Senate with repeated attacks upon men who are superior to him, with repeated efforts to discredit the President and humiliate him. And now is about time that the manhood in the Senate assert itself. It is about time that he should be made to know and take his proper place in a body composed for the most part of gentlemen."

Will Rogers Warns Long "Huey, you better lay off Joe Robinson," Will Rogers, author of a syndicated humorous column, remarked in the New York *Times*. "That's like me getting in an argument with Dempsey."

Senator Robinson, observed the Boston *Transcript*, "has now answered Long in the only language a Kingfish understands. He ought to have spoken earlier."

Explosive skirmishes between Senator Long and Administration stalwarts broke out in the Senate next day also, and, the day after that, the Louisiana Senator made his radio speech, which was nationally broadcast and nationally awaited.

But after referring to General Johnson and the President disparagingly and de-

claring that the Roosevelt crowd "are now in their third year making matters worse instead of better," he devoted himself mainly to an exposition of, and a plea for, his "Share Our Wealth" plan.

Coughlin Berates "Money-Changers"

Monday, when this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST went to press, Father Coughlin's direct radio reply to General Johnson had not yet been delivered, but on Sunday afternoon he indicated what its tone would be.

"By appealing to ignorance, thoughtlessness, and religious bigotry the money-changers, whom the Priest of Priests drove from the temple are instituting their counter-attack," he said. "I shall not be diverted by any misapplied Biblical quotation relative to rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. Even the devil can quote Scripture for his purpose."

The Kansas City *Star* thought General Johnson's "fears about the 'lunatic fringes'—one of them the 'Old Guard,' the other the 'emotional fringe' led by Huey Long and Father Coughlin—are just a bit overdrawn and premature."

The Detroit *News*, likewise, felt that General Johnson "takes too seriously the influence of these two men."

The Washington *Post*, however, was convinced that General Johnson's speech "deserves to, and will, go down in American history along with the most notable utterances of our statesmen," and the Newark *Evening News* remarked that "His courage should embolden others."

Attack Turned Upon Johnson

It is high time that someone spoke out against Senator Long and Father Coughlin, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* said, adding: "But on second thought, who is General Johnson to talk so sharply about others?"

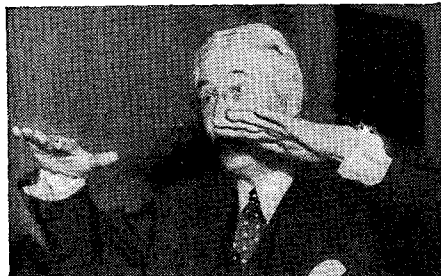
Frank R. Kent, writing to the Baltimore *Sun* from Washington, declared that "there is no real issue at stake" in the Johnson-Long-Coughlin contest, tho it "makes news" and as a spectacle "has its points."

"Happily, a saving quality of common sense, of reason and restraint, has always distinguished the American public in times of crisis," the Omaha *World-Herald* said. "This quality must be chiefly relied upon



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The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin



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Bernard M. Baruch, who, Long says, "sent Johnson" to Washington

now to resist the blandishments of Long and the fervor of Father Coughlin, and to continue support of the President in his magnificent leadership toward recovery."

Yet to the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, if leaders of "lunatic fringes" exert greater influence to-day than they used to, there are at least two explanations.

"First," said *The Union*, "is the radio which goes into millions of homes; second, the encouragement which the President has lent to radical proposals."

To this paper, "a fair measure of recovery would dissolve any hold which the Longs and Coughlins may have on considerable numbers of the American people."

In Brief Review

Reduction of the national debt by about \$675,000,000 will be effected by using part of the profits gained from devaluation of the gold content of the dollar.

The Treasury Department announced Sunday that the Government would retire 2 per cent. consols and Panama Canal bonds of 1936 and 1938 totaling that amount and would remove national bank-notes from circulation. Of the \$2,812,000,000 gold increment realized when the dollar was devalued, there is \$642,000,000 "free gold" not assigned to the stabilization fund or other purposes, now available as a basis of debt-retirement.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, Under Secretary of the Treasury, declared that the program will bring about a more uniform and better currency system and will save the Government \$13,500,000 in annual interest charges.

"I would say that this step does not represent inflation," he added. "It makes it possible to put more money into use."

Prof. Irving Fisher said that the move should raise prices, particularly producers' prices, improve values of common stocks and benefit both capital and labor.

"As the outstanding national bank-notes are retired and replaced with Federal Reserve notes," the Treasury announcement explained, "these items will disappear from the public-debt statement entirely. The total amount of outstanding currency should not be changed as a result of this program."

Outright subsidies to shipping lines was proposed by President Roosevelt in a spe-

cial message to Congress last week. Accompanied by two reports on shipping-policy by Postmaster General James A. Farley and the President's interdepartmental committee, the message in general condemned the present ship-operators and the mail-contract system.

The President urged that existing ocean-mail contracts be terminated "as rapidly as possible," emphasized the existence of improper subsidiary companies, excessive salaries, poor management, and the improper use of profits and pointed out that ocean-mail contracts have cost the Government about \$30,000,000 annually of which "\$27,000,000 is a subsidy and nothing but a subsidy."

He further recommended the extinction of the old Shipping Board and transfer of its legislative and judicial duties to the Interstate Commerce Commission while the Department of Commerce handles its administrative functions.

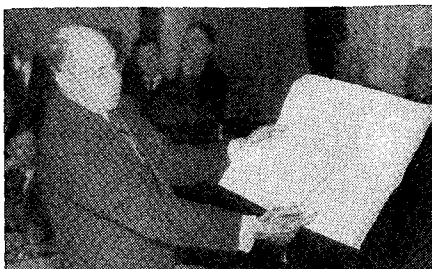
Commenting favorably on the President's message the Boston *Herald* said: "Much money was diverted from its assigned uses. Loans in many cases were misapplied. . . . The only satisfactory way to deal with the matter—provided we do want an American merchant marine—is to call a spade a spade and pass a water-tight law with all leakages calked securely."

Extension of NIRA for two years and wide changes in NRA codes were advocated by Donald R. Richberg, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee last week. The first witness called before the Senate inquiry into the Administration's request for a two-year extension of NIRA, Mr. Richberg presented a seventeen-point program to Congress.

To him the major problem facing NRA is the clarifying of the interstate commerce angle involved in unfair competition in the various trades and industries. The President's powers in code administration and enforcement should be made clear. Codes, which cover only local and service industries and are not interstate in character, should be eliminated from the law.

It was suggested that Congress itself should fix the standard of minimum wages and maximum hours. Mr. Richberg admitted hardships and injustice in NRA administration:

"The strife and unrest which has developed from the provisions of Section 7-A was the price which had to be paid if we were to make an honest effort to carry forward a program of self-government of



Wide World

Donald R. Richberg suggests changes for an extended NRA

industry and the operation of private enterprises free, so far as possible, from political control."

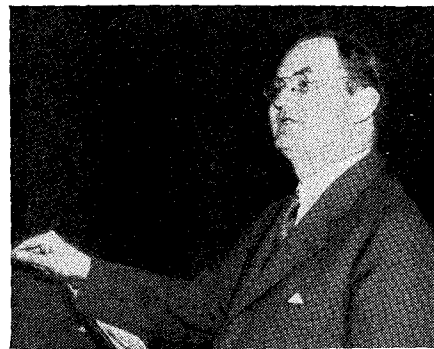
A choice of bonus bills, to permit a test on inflation, was to be offered to the House under an agreement reached in the Ways and Means Committee.

Representative Carl A. Vinson's measure for payment of soldiers' bonuses, which has American Legion backing, makes no provision for raising the money. Under the arrangement, it would be debated first.

Representative Wright Patman's bill, which directs the printing of \$2,000,000,000 in new currency, would then be offered as an alternative.

Relief cases have increased to 5,443,000 and persons receiving aid to 20,500,000 because of the exhausted resources of many jobless.

These figures were revealed by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins as the Senate prepared to consider the



Wide World

Representative Wright Patman's bonus bill provides for inflation

\$4,880,000,000 work-relief measure, "a rush order."

About 49.3 per cent. of the jobless have been reemployed in thirty-nine major cities yet there remain about 20,500,000 persons on relief, "wholly or in part."

From reports of the FERA organizations, Mr. Hopkins places the jobless at 11,000,000.

Sir Malcolm Campbell drove his seven-ton Bluebird to a new automobile record of 276.816 miles per hour on March 7 at Daytona, Florida. It was a surprise attempt at the coveted 300 miles-per-hour speed. An unexpected bump during the third mile of his return run nearly tore the steering-wheel out of his hand. Altho hurting both wrists, he wrenched the wheel back, finally got his skidding, careening racer on hard sand and was off to the end of the run and a new record.

After the record run the casings of his tires hung like shreds of burlap, burned almost to the inner tubes. Friends in England, Lord Rothermere and his son, Esmond Harmsworth, have asked Sir Malcolm to quit, but he'll continue; for the British driver said some time ago, "I'll never be happy until I do 300."

Following Through With the News

Employment Gains: Employment in manufacturing industries increased 30.6 per cent. between January, 1933, and January, 1935, according to a report made public last week by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Gains also were made in non-manufacturing industries.

The report showed an increase of 25.8 per cent. in the number of man-hours worked in factories, a jump of 62.3 per cent. in weekly pay-rolls and a per capita increase of 27.6 per cent. in weekly earnings. The gain in the purchasing power of the average worker was put at 10 per cent.

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No Cause: "No cause for action against any of the surviving officers." Thus read the report of the Steamboat Inspection Service which last week closed its investigation of the sinking of the steamship *Mohawk*, a chartered Ward liner, which collided with the steamship *Talisman* off Sea Girt, New Jersey, on January 24, with a loss of forty-five lives. The report attributed the disaster to a misunderstanding of signals from the bridge of the steering-room of the *Mohawk* after the regular steering-device broke down.

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"Fighting Editor" Dies: Fremont Older, famous "fighting editor" of California, died in his automobile at Stockton, near San Francisco, last week. He was seventy-eight years old. Editor of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*, he had been writing an article in his car just before he collapsed from a heart attack.

Mr. Older was a champion of freedom for Tom Mooney, who is serving a life term for the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing.

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Typographer's Sight: Frederic W. Goudy, type-designer, has lost the sight of his right eye, it became known last week, through his devotion to the work of designing type to relieve eye-strain. Just turned seventy, Mr. Goudy is evolving his ninety-fourth type-design, and hopes his sight will last until he completes one hundred of them. His workshop is in an old mill near Marlborough-on-Hudson. His wife and son are his helpers.

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Diva Honored: Grace Moore, opera and film star, was selected last week as the recipient of the annual fellowship gold medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences. The award is for "distinctive service in the arts, especially for conspicuous achievement in raising the standard of cinema entertainment through your contribution to Columbia Pictures' film production, 'One Night of Love.'"

The Society was founded in 1883. Only one other woman, Eva Le Gallienne, actress, has received this award.

Holmes: Jurist, Wit, Human Being

Born a Boston Brahmin, Famous Son of a Famous Father, He Became the Outstanding Liberal of the Nation's Highest Court

The death of Oliver Wendell Holmes thins the ranks of the few remaining members of the New England tradition. Refusing interviews, disliking publicity and rarely reading newspapers, his forty years of service on State and Federal Supreme Courts brought him international recognition as jurist, wit, literary stylist and as one of the profound influences on the legal thought of his day.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, aristocratic Boston Brahmin, poet, essayist, and author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," was a successful Boston physician when he sent a note to a friend saying that "a second edition of your old acquaintance, an o. w. h.," was at the Holmes's house, March 8, 1841.

At Epes S. Dixwell's private Latin School he got his preparatory education. He was graduated from Harvard in 1861 and wrote the class poem, on Castle Island, as a member of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry—the War Between the States had begun.

The Shock of War

The war was an enlightening shock to Holmes. A severe neck-wound at Antietam sent an anxious father in search of his son, and "The Hunt After the Captain" is a part of New England literary tradition.

After the war he was graduated from the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1867. When thirty-one years old he married Miss Fanny Dixwell, daughter of his Latin School master.

Because of his reputation in constitutional law, Gov. John Davis Long appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judiciary Court of Massachusetts, in 1882, and, seventeen years later, he became Chief Justice on the death of Judge Walbridge A. Field. In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to the United States Supreme Court.

Holmes strove for greater flexibility in the Constitution and the law, to reorganize the interpretation of the Constitution, not the document itself—one should adjust law to life. Lord Haldane called him "the founder of modern jurisprudence."

On May 1, 1929, his wife died. After her death he became less cheerful, less witty. During the Court's session on January 11, 1932, Chief Justice Hughes helped him to his chair and he read his last opinion in a low, husky, but clear voice.

An omnivorous reader, at ninety he had reread Horace and the Greeks. He enjoyed "Nize Baby," "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," detective stories and "those naughty French novels."

There was a healthy streak of Rabelais in this tall New Englander with the bright, keen eyes, ruddy complexion and luxuriant white hair and military mustache. A visitor to a Washington burlesque-house, he



International

The late Oliver Wendell Holmes

startled a stranger sitting next to him by remarking during a particularly eyebrow-raising performance, "I thank God I am a man of low tastes."

President Roosevelt paid tribute to the jurist, who was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors: "Endowed with a keen and piercing intellect which was mellowed by kindly humor and understanding he had a powerful and beneficent influence upon the nation."

Leaving \$283,500 to relatives, friends, servants, and institutions out of an estate of \$553,752, Justice Holmes wrote into his last will: "all the rest . . . I give, devise and bequeath to the United States of America."

Metropolitan's New Era

If the Metropolitan Opera Company can increase its season subscriptions 10 per cent., and will accept three executives of the Juilliard Musical Foundation on its Board of Directors, conditions to which the opera company's Board of Directors already has agreed in principle, the Foundation will contribute \$150,000 in a total underwriting of \$250,000, and thus safeguard next year's opera season.

Herbert Witherspoon, long a basso at the Metropolitan and noted teacher of singing, will succeed the resigned Giulio Gatti-Casazza as General Manager.

Further conditions, likewise agreed to in principle, provide for a supplemental season with a top price of not more than \$3 a ticket, during which young American singers will receive every possible opportunity to be heard in grand opera.

TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Hitler's Famous Cold and Its Cure—Britain's New Defense Policy Held Not to Mean a Change in Peace Intentions—Revolt in Greece—Italo-Ethiopian Attempts at Accord

Sir John Simon's faint smile, which sometimes tempers his austerity, became a very wry one when he learned that Chancellor-Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler could not receive him at Berlin on Thursday of last week because of a severe cold.

The official reason given for calling off

original Simon visit, and had never attributed the action to the British White Paper.

The Nazi newspaper *Der Angriff* spoke of the White Paper as "the British Government's attempt to intimidate Germany in the discussions with Sir John Simon."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* attributed the issuance of the White Paper to "the prejudiced pen of the British War Ministry, which was well-known to yearn for an alliance with France."

According to the *Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz*, German Foreign Office organ, the whole tendency of the White Paper was to shift to Germany "the entire blame for the difficult world situation, and for the new problems of armament with which Britain is faced."

The White Paper, presented in the House of Commons, on March 4, and signed only with the initials of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald,

called for increases in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. It showed that Britain will have to find approximately \$47,600,000 more for defense during 1935 than during 1934.

Britain's announcement was received with approval by both official circles and the general public in France. "Until now," said *Le Temps* of Paris, "no authoritative British utterance has ever placed Germany with such frankness so squarely face to face with her responsibilities."

But *The Daily Herald* of London (Laborite) called the White Paper "an electioneering pamphlet produced and printed at the taxpayers' expense," and it added: "The armaments race is on." *The Times* of London declared it was generally agreed that it was unworthy of Britain's position in the world that she remain fifth or sixth in the scale of air-power, but it also said: "The British policy of peace is in no wise affected."

Among United States newspapers, Britain's new defense policy attracted the widest attention and much concern. The New York *Herald Tribune* said that while one could not blame any British Government for preparing against Nazi Germany, "the way in which the purpose was announced must constitute another nail in the coffin of disarmament."

"Our British cousins," the Washington *Evening Star* observed, "frankly find it in-

judicious to lean for safety upon such slender reeds as the League of Nations."

Eleutherios Venizelos, at seventy-one, nine times Premier of Greece since 1910, continued to be the object of reprobation at home as well as in some foreign countries because of the revolt led by Venizelist army and naval officers which broke out in Athens on March 1.

As this week began, reports of successes of the Government's loyal troops conflicted sharply with Athens messages to the Associated Press that the Government's forces had met a stumbling-block in their drive against the insurgents in Macedonia, where fighting raged in mud and snow.

Government air-planes continued bombing attacks on the island of Crete, birth-place and headquarters of Venizelos.

Life in Greece remained paralyzed, according to Athens dispatches. Americans living in that city declared that the revolution, which is the ninth, and most serious, within twenty-six years, would put Greek progress back at least twenty years.

International Tension

International nervousness was shown in the fact that Turkey and Bulgaria massed troops on the Greek frontier merely as a protective measure. Also Britain, France, and Italy sent war-ships to the port of Piraeus.

Among editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the foreign press was one from *The Manchester Guardian* which said it was plain "the insurrection was engineered by retired officers partly because they believed the Government was preparing to return to a monarchy."

The Athens *Kathemerini*, a government organ, called Venizelos "a dishonest and



Winged Shadows!

Britannia: "The clouds are darkening. I must have protection and that soon."

—*News of the World* (London)

the trip of Britain's Foreign Secretary to discuss disarmament with the German Chancellor was that Hitler had caught a chill while at Saarbrücken on March 1, when he stood for hours bareheaded in an open motor-car reviewing parades marking the reunion of the Saar Basin with the Reich.

But at London it was felt that Hitler's illness was "diplomatic," and due to the publication of the White Paper given to Parliament in connection with the British Government's plea for an increase in military expenditures, and which alluded to charges that Germany was rearming.

New Invitation Extended

Meanwhile London dispatches told of the Government having offered Hitler on March 7 what diplomats believed might be a cold-cure. Then it was that Sir John Simon announced in the House of Commons that Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, would go to Moscow and to Warsaw to discuss the European situation.

Chancellor Hitler's cold was considered to have improved considerably when it was announced officially last Saturday at London that he had extended a new invitation to Sir John Simon to visit Berlin in about two weeks from that day.

The British Government was pleased, according to the Associated Press, that Germany had stuck to Hitler's cold as the official reason for the postponement of the



© European



Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek revolt leader, and Premier Tsaldaris

sinister vagabond." The independent Athens *Acropolis* spoke of "tremendous financial losses arising from revolutions, even resulting in starvation for peaceful citizens."

In Paris, *L'Ere Nouvelle* spoke of Venizelos as an "irreconcilable, one of those men who, having played a big rôle in politics, considered his successors as usurpers."

His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I,

King of Kings of Ethiopia, Elect of God, Conquering Lion of Judah, who claims to be a descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, has maintained his usual composed and shrewd attitude despite the fact that Premier Benito Mussolini, son of an Italian blacksmith, has been sending more than 20,000 troops and nearly 1,000 aviators and several squadrons of war-planes to East Africa as one argument in the settlement of the boundary dispute between Italy and Abyssinia.

Neutral Zone Likely

The chances for a peaceful settlement of the dispute were improved by the announcement that an agreement had been reached at Addis Ababa to establish a neutral zone along the Italian-Somaliland frontier.

Yet it was admitted quite frankly that this measure was purely temporary, because the neutral zone would continue to exist only for the duration of negotiations for the solution of the whole controversy between Italy and Ethiopia.

A government spokesman at Rome declared that nothing was known there regarding an agreement on a neutral-border zone, the report of which was credited to authoritative British sources. He admitted, however, that both countries were agreed in principle regarding the creation of such a zone, but they had not agreed on details and conditions.

The Times of London considered preparations for the establishment of a neutral zone as the best news from Rome and Addis Ababa in some time. On each side, particularly the Italian, this newspaper added, signs of preparations for war had been only too apparent.

When the zone of six kilometers has been defined, *The Times* noted, there still would be left "the far more important problem of delimiting the permanent frontier," and it added: "Walwal, Wardair, and Gerlogubi are places well within what for thirty years has been regarded as Ethiopian territory. However, in the last few years, Italian officials and their Somali levies have pushed inland."

At the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in New York City, 3,000 Negroes met to protest against Italian aggression in Ethiopia. They collected \$112.61 as a contribution to the African nation for its defense, and to defray the cost of dispatches to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Premier Mussolini, and the League of Nations seeking to prevent a conflict.

A message to Emperor Haile Selassie pledged the support of every Negro in the United States against Italian invasion.



From *L'Illustrazione* (Milan)

Native Italian soldier in Somaliland

Hungary's Struggle Over Fascism

With "Purging" of Gömbös Cabinet and Parliament's Dissolution, the Specter of Dictatorship Seems Hovering Over Magyar Plains



© Keystone

Count Stephen Bethlen

The phantom of Fascism hovers constantly in the background of Hungarian politics. With the "purging" of the Gömbös Cabinet and the dissolution of Parliament in Budapest last week, some saw it assuming more tangible form.

In the country's history since the Armistice three men have stood out—Vice-Admiral Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya, Gen. Julius Gömbös, and Count Stephen Bethlen. While Admiral Horthy's power has become more and more nominal, General Gömbös and Count Bethlen, once close colleagues, have struggled for domination, particularly during the last year. To-day General Gömbös has the upper hand.

In 1919, a proletarian government was set up in Hungary under Béla Kun. After it was driven out by an invading Rumanian Army, Admiral Horthy assumed command of the national forces occupying Budapest.

From Vienna, General Gömbös, a professional soldier, and Count Bethlen, an aristocrat, led the counter-revolutionary movement which put Admiral Horthy into the Regency in 1920. After a monarchistic rebellion had been repulsed, Count Bethlen became Premier.

Sage and Opportune

Count Bethlen's ten-year record at the helm was one of political sagacity and opportunism. He was an ardent irredentist (a believer in the redemption of forfeited territory) and a foe of legitimists and socialists.

Thin and bald, he has a hawk-like face, with a droopy mustache, deep-set, tired eyes, and an inscrutable smile. He likes to travel, play polo and tennis, hunt boars.

Count Bethlen resigned as Premier in 1931, and the next year General Gömbös, at forty-six, became one of the youngest premiers in Europe. In 1923 he had broken with Count Bethlen and had formed a Fascist Party, but later he made up the feud, and rejoined the Party of National Unity, tempering his erstwhile open anti-Semitism.

He remained a militarist, having organized a movement of Hungarian youth, and an outspoken friend of Fascist Italy, and, later, Nazi Germany. His was a middle-class Government, and there were no titles in his Cabinet. His support of land reform, his quiet confidence, and his expansive virility, gained for him a loyal following.

Another Open Break

The reorganization of his Cabinet on March 4 after the resignation of Minister of the Interior Dr. Francis Keresztes-Fischer brought another open break with Count Bethlen. The next morning, Count Bethlen informed his supporters that he and General Gömbös were in accord on reforms.

The subsequent Parliament dissolution came as a complete surprise. Count Bethlen withdrew at once from the Government Party which he had founded twelve years ago, and began the formation of a bloc to "defend the Constitution."

The next day only twenty-two of the 140 members of the Party in Parliament responded to his call to discuss their future stand. Four more members withdrew,

altho he had requested them not to emulate his action, which had been based on "personal" considerations.

Admiral Horthy's order convened the new Parliament for April 27.

Socialists and radicals violently protested against the new elections, which, unless emergency fiats are forthcoming, will be based on the present electoral laws.

In Hungary, only men who are more than twenty-four and who have completed an elementary-school education may vote.

Limited groups of women of more than thirty have the franchise. There is secret ballot in the rural districts, but in the larger cities, voting is open. Premier Gömbös has repeatedly promised changes in the suffrage regulations.

While speakers attacked Count Bethlen at a rally for the Gömbös reform movement, the audience of 1,500 cheered remarks in praise of Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.



Wide World

Gen. Julius Gömbös

Children Who Reign

Boy King of Siam Joins Roster of the Young Monarchs

When eleven-year-old Ananda Mahidol climbs onto the throne in Bangkok he can look across the world toward another lad of the same age who shares his misery.

Last October, when Peter of Yugoslavia was called from the playing-fields of Sandroyd School at Cobham, Surrey, England, to be told that his father, Alexander I, had been assassinated in Marseilles, and that he was to return to Belgrade as ruler, he protested that he was too young.

Last week, when Ananda, in school at Lausanne, Switzerland, learned that he had



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Prince Ananda of Siam, and King Peter of Yugoslavia

been proclaimed King of Siam, he said that he would rather stay there and play.

The accession of Ananda, after the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok, had been accepted "with profound regret," added another young face to the roster of rulers or would-be rulers.

Peter of Yugoslavia will not be crowned until he reaches his majority—eighteen. As in the case of Ananda, a regency will be in control meanwhile.

Altho he was twenty-six when he became Chief Executive of the new State of Manchukuo three years ago, Henry Pu-Yi can lay rightful claim to the title of "The Boy Emperor" by which he still is known.

As Hsuan Tung he ascended the Dragon Throne of the Empire of China on the death of his uncle in 1908, only to abdicate at seven when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown. Again, in 1917, he sat on the lacquered throne in Pekin for eight days during the coup of Gen. Chang Hsun.

Crown Prince Michael was monarch over 17,000,000 Rumanians when he was five. While his play-boy father was in exile, he opened parliaments, reviewed regiments, signed State papers. When Carol regained the throne in 1930, Michael willingly returned to the joys of normal childhood.

Hapsburg Pretender

The Duc de Bar is twenty-three years old now, but, during his family's exile in Belgium, he has had before him the vision of regaining his hereditary Hapsburg title of "Otto, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary."

While his mother, the former Empress Zita, continues her efforts to place the scepter in his hands, he continues his graduate studies at the University of Louvain.

Cuba's Continuing Revolution

Revolutionary Flame Is Rekindled With Insurgents Aiming at the Overthrow of the Government of Mendieta and Batista

Fear that recognition of the Liberal Party, which supported Gerardo Machado before his flight from Cuba in 1933, would give the Party power in the Constituent Assembly elections set for August, has rekindled the revolutionary flame in Cuba.

The National Democratic Party, headed by former President Mario G. Menocal, announced that it would not participate in the elections unless they were extended to cover the Presidency and other elective posts.

Despite separate group grievances, the admitted objective of the spreading strike last week was the overthrow of the Government of President Carlos Mendieta and the Army Chief of Staff, Col. Fulgencio Batista.

The insurgents want a new President, responsible to a junta of revolutionary representatives, which would bar the Liberal Party from recognition.

One of the men injured in the recent outbreaks was Ramon Vasconcelos, chief of the Liberal Party and political commentator for *El Pais*. Submachine-gun fire which raked his automobile killed his body-guard.

Army Is Ready

Colonel Mendieta, a physician and sugar-planter, became President in January, 1934, the sixth for the island during the five turbulent months following Machado's downfall. Stalwart and energetic at sixty-one, he is a conservative, and his policies are less severe than those of Batista, who met last week's threat with the cry of

"disgrace" and the promise that the Army would use "the instruments at its disposal" to put down the trouble.

The strike started in the schools and universities. Within ten days 300,000 students and professors were enlisted and seven members of the Mendieta Cabinet had resigned. They carried



© International

Carlos Mendieta

their drive into the ranks of governmental employees. First the workers in the Labor, Education and Treasury Departments quit, then those in the Justice and Agriculture Departments. The Havana Customs House, internal revenue offices, the national lottery, and the city hall next were cleared. Water-works and transportation employees followed. The United Front of Public Employees serviced notice of a general strike, already in effect at Cienfuegos.

The Navy took over the telegraph service and the Army occupied the post-office. In extraordinary meeting, the Cabinet voted to put military supervision over the revenue and customs offices. Troops occupied Havana University and expelled students after an all-night strike meeting there. This "violation of its autonomous status" was protested by the University Commission.



No Solution in Sight Yet

—Racey in the Montreal Daily Star

Ten persons were wounded in bomb explosions in the Treasury Department and Customs House. The court-house, police station, and other buildings were damaged.

In Washington, the State Department denied that it favored any political party in the August elections, declaring that "this Government will not intervene directly or indirectly in the political concerns of the Cuban people."

Chinese Communists Active

The question of Moscow's attitude toward world revolution is revived by the northward movement of Chinese Communists toward the province of Kansu. Soviet leaders have been devoting themselves to the building of a single Socialist State—Russia—since abandoning sponsorship of the Chinese revolution in 1927.

The latest development increases the likelihood of a break in the contact between Eastern China and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) and the opening of communications between Chinese Communists and Soviet-controlled Outer Mongolia.

Hongkong heard that Communists from Szechwan Province had defeated the government forces in Northern Kweichow Province.

Italianizing Protested

Protests against Italianization of Germans in the Southern Tyrol, which has accompanied modernization of the area, are voiced in the Swiss press. *Das Basler Volksblatt* speaks of the "woful days" of the Southern Tyrol, and "unheard-of oppression." Every device of a ruthless Fascism is exploited, this observer says, "to rob the persecuted elements of all they cherish as a people."

Carter Glass, "Unreconstructed Rebel"

Virginia's Senior Senator, Natural Radical, Is Baffled When Called "Leading Reactionary" Of Upper Chamber, for He Prefers President Roosevelt's Characterization of Him

By KENNETH G. CRAWFORD



Photographs by Keystone

Senator Carter Glass and Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia. Above, left and right, camera-studies of Senator Glass



Senator Carter Glass of Virginia is a natural-born radical. Tenacious, honest, fearless, and zealous almost to the point of fanaticism, he would have fitted the rôle of prophet of some political panacea.

That he has been bracketed as the leading reactionary member of the United States Senate is a baffling phenomenon—and to no one more baffling than to Glass himself.

The aged Senator does not consider himself reactionary, or even very conservative. He thought the President characterized him well as an "unreconstructed rebel" after Glass, at a White House conference, had unburdened himself on New Deal policies.

If Glass is standing at the extreme Right in the political line-up, it is not his fault. He stands precisely where he stood some thirty-five years ago when, as a middle-aged country-newspaper publisher, he drifted into politics *via* the local council and the State Legislature.

He stands where Thomas Jefferson stood 150 years ago. The trouble is that everyone else has moved over to the Left of him, most of them so far to the Left that they are out of hailing distance.

Sacred Obligation

There are others in the Senate who share his views that government is best when it governs least; that State rights must be preserved to assure freedom of the individual; that natural economic laws are inexorable, and tampered with only at grave peril to the tamperer; that close husbanding of the taxpayers' money is the most sacred obligation of those who govern.

But there are few who hold these views ardently enough to get out of step with the procession. Most of those who follow Glass borrow his backbone to keep their poise. They are not a large enough squad, even with the Roosevelt honeymoon over, to constitute a serious threat to the New Deal. The thunder is on the Left, where stand the Longs, La Follettes and Wheelers.

Nevertheless, the seventy-seven-year-old Lynchburg editor, vital, energetic, and hot-headed as when he came to the House of Representatives thirty-three years ago, is a power to be reckoned with. That he speaks for a considerable section of public opinion—perhaps a larger section than its Con-

gressional representation indicates—is generally conceded.

Hunched behind his desk on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber, like a chicken-hawk ready to dive, he guards the integrity of the Government's credit so ferociously that his influence far transcends the numerical importance of the group subscribing to his political philosophy. He has no axes to grind. What he says publicly is what he thinks privately.

And wo to the hypocrite or demagog who gets in his way! From the left corner of his twisted, sardonic mouth can issue, and does almost every time he gets to his feet, the most vitriolic remarks *The Congressional Record* ever reports. Without the combination drawl and rasp, the rigid intensity of the five-foot, four-inch figure, the waving shock of bristling gray hair, they lose some of their flavor on paper, but the acid is there even in cold print.

Eye for a Tooth

Even Huey Long has taken precautions to protect his elephantine hide from Glass's barbs since an encounter at the last session, when the Gentleman from Virginia made motions unmistakably indicating a determination to do physical violence to the "Kingfish."

A colleague who usually votes with Glass was informed during the course of the recent debate on the public-works bill that he lacked both "sense and perception."

Glass's feelings bruise easily, but he protects them by exacting an eye for a tooth.

The majesty of the United States Supreme Court impresses him no whit. Asked by a correspondent for "a word of comment" on the gold decision, Glass scribbled on the bottom of the message: "Hell."

Explaining the same decision to the Senate, he snorted: "The Supreme Court said what Congress did (in abrogating the gold clause in government bonds) was a cheat and a repudiation, and then it further said that those who had been cheated and those upon whom repudiation has been practised, if they undertake to recover what the Government agreed to give them, can go to hell."

Contrary to the somewhat generally-publicized picture of Glass, he is not a Virginia Bourbon who looks down his predatory nose with contempt and cold-blooded lack of sympathy on his social and economic inferiors. He is a self-made man who wants to leave the masses free to work their way up the ladder as he did, perhaps forgetting that everyone is not endowed with his capacity or opportunity for success.

Jeffersonian Freedom

Glass frowned upon the Administration work-relief program, not because he begrudged the unemployed a decent living, even if it were paid for with tax money, but because he honestly thought they would be better off without too much help. That Jeffersonian freedom for the individual may mean freedom to starve in some crowded city is an unreal conception to Glass.

He has spent most of his life surrounded by the fertile hills of Lynchburg, the soil of which yields a living to the industrious, and the marble pillars of Washington, the keepers of which are comparatively well-fed.

Glass, on some occasions, has stood with the liberals, even pioneering liberal causes.

The Federal Reserve Act, the tallest monument to Glass's career, was attacked as dangerously radical when passed twenty-two years ago. Practical bankers regarded Glass as the 1913 equivalent of a "brain trust." The Chairman of the House Banking Committee, and author of the Act, they pointed out, had had no banking experience,

(Continued on page 26)

At the Observation Post

With the College Rah-Rah Era Rapidly Passing Into History, a Change of the Academic Scene Seems Imminent—Football May Suffer a Deflation in the Process

About ten years ago a joke went the rounds of the campus publications. With variations it represented one graduate student as saying to another, "I got my education at Yalevard," and the other as retorting, "Sue 'em, brother, sue 'em!"

The joke seemed funny then, when jobs grew on bushes, or appeared to; when the future seemed assured and most boys attended college for the badge of an education rather than its substance. One wonders whether it would seem so funny to-day. For times have changed and we learn from Doctor Jessup, in the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation, that "the student on the campus is no longer the blasé, sophisticated student of the 'twenties; he is a hard-working, serious-minded person who demands more of the college library, the laboratory and the instructor than did his brother of a decade ago." He might, conceivably, sue his institution for giving him no more for his effort and money than the rah-rah boy of yesterday demanded.

Doctor Jessup's diagnosis has had ample confirmation from college editors. A symposium of their views, printed in last week's *DIGEST*, indicates plainly that, thanks to the depression, the rah-rah era is rapidly passing into history. In the words of Albert Kosek, Editor of *The Minnesota Daily*, at the University of Minnesota, "students now want dollar for dollar values in education." The truth is beginning to dawn on them that, as Addison once wrote, "knowledge is, indeed, that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another." Knowledge, not merely a diploma.

Blessing of Adversity

This realization must be considered one of the blessings of our current, or recent, adversity. "We become wiser by adversity," in the opinion of Seneca; "prosperity destroys our appreciation of the right." Apparently his dictum holds true for the younger as well as for the older generation, or perhaps especially for the younger.

The younger, at least in our academic world, seems to be growing in wisdom more rapidly than its elders. It is of the essence of Doctor Jessup's warning that the college student of to-day is a step ahead of his *Alma Mater*. The college, in too many instances, is still tempting him with baubles, as if he were the young savage of yesteryear. "Examples are all too numerous of institutional demoralization due to bidding for students by offering 'to teach anything to anybody.' . . . All too frequently students have been invited and



A Rare Opportunity to Help

—Battenfield in the *Chicago Daily Times*

even urged to attend a particular college to pursue some particular course under utterly hopeless conditions of pretense. These compromises threaten the existence of some of the colleges."

The United States contains more than 800 institutions of higher education, as compared with the less than twenty-five in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland combined. "No other country," writes Doctor Jessup, "has ever dreamed of supporting so many institutions or of encouraging half so many students (relative to the whole population) to undertake a college education."

The scale of the thing is typical of our national psychology.

"Carnegie Units"

But it has created its problems, even as in the case of our banking system. The multiplication of institutions naturally provoked a keen competition for patronage. It became necessary years ago to establish rigid standards of equipment and practise, and an inspection service to enforce them, if the recognized currency of the system, which is its degrees, was not to be hopelessly debased.

The so-called "Carnegie units" of measurement came into being. Regional associations like the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland set up their approved lists. The scramble

to get aboard these lists led to "a high degree of conformity and uniformity."

But the competition for enrolment and prestige remained; it took the form of a constant addition to courses and functions. The administrative energies and appropriations of the individual college were spread thin in an attempt to cover an ever wider area of higher education. And, of course, almost all colleges turned to the ballyhoo of football for advertisement.

Now a great many of them find themselves dangerously overextended in a period of shrunken incomes. And all face the new realistic attitude of the student who is no longer content with standardized "credits" but demands the kind of knowledge that sticks. In this situation it is Doctor Jessup's advice that they abandon their efforts to rival each other by offering everything in sight, that each make a survey of its assets and capabilities and narrow its field to those functions it can best perform. Let it dare to be different, is his urgent message, confining itself to those items of education it can purvey in true as distinct from perfunctory measure.

The encouragement is there, he points out. Already the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has given up formulæ for institutional classification, evidently recognizing their pernicious pressure. But to his mind a choice no longer exists, formulæ or no formulæ.

Survival of the Fittest

"In the acute struggle for academic existence many colleges will no doubt give ground and some of them will disappear. . . . Survival will be conditioned by intelligent leadership, high morale, and the courage to be sincere with the students by selecting and educating them only in the field of institutional competency and in that field doing a genuine and significant job."

So a change of the academic scene seems imminent. Doctor Jessup alludes to the high "turnover" among college presidents, due to the new conditions which demand not so much promoting ability as leadership in the development of morale. And he foresees not only a growth of independence with far greater variety among our colleges but a strong tendency toward cooperation instead of rivalry. Students will be encouraged to transfer from one institution to another in the pursuit of their specialties instead of spending their four years in one place, and there will be an interchange of teachers.

In the process, it looks as if football might suffer a deflation. W. M. H.

News and Comment From the National Capital

Huey Long's Nation-Wide "Share Our Wealth" Organization, Now Said to Number 5,000,000 Members, Is Being Built by Former Pastor of Fashionable Louisiana Church

Senator Long's statement to the Senate that he has an armed body-guard to keep his enemies from murdering him adds a new fillip to *The Congressional Record*. It recalls the days when Colonial leaders went armed to their legislative meetings. But it is no news to Washington correspondents. Among them it has been common knowledge that when the "Kingfish" is holding conferences in his hotel-room, an armed man frequently stands behind his chair, while other men believed to be armed are at the doors.

His body-guard is understood to consist of three men. On occasion, his principal body-guard, who is known as "George," carries a sawed-off double-barreled shotgun. "George" sometimes has been seen sitting with a paper sack in his hands—the opening of the sack tightly wound around the grip of a gun, and a hole punched in the paper beside the trigger.

The Long Organization

This unique Senatorial equipment is only a detail of the Long organization. The group which surrounds him is a heterogeneous one. In the group is the Rev. G. L. K. Smith.

Formerly pastor of the fashionable King's Highway Christian Church of Shreveport, Louisiana, Smith severed his churchly connections a year ago to undertake the job of building a nation-wide organization to support Huey Long and his share-the-wealth program.

He has gone about his work with truly religious zeal. Traveling up and down the land, speaking to as many meetings as he could arrange, and as many individuals as he could meet between meetings, Smith claims to have made 5,000,000 converts. The present proselyting rate is 20,000 a day, he has declared.

Smith's system is simplicity itself. He gets a group of people together and asks them if they have a fair share of the world's goods. He points out that many others have too large a share. He promises that Long, if given a chance, will equalize the division by the process of levying on large accumulations of wealth.

Any one who thinks this ought to be done



Keystone

Louisiana National Guardsmen escorting Senator Long

has only to sign a card and mail it to Huey P. Long, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C. The adverse publicity Long has received, Smith explains, makes the address easy for any one to remember. Groups of Long advocates are encouraged to get together, elect a president and secretary, and hold meetings, but this isn't necessary to be a member of the "Share Our Wealth Society."

There are no dues. There are no State directors, or any other "big-shot" officers in the organization except Long. This, Smith explains, makes it impossible for Long's enemies to "get to" key-men in his organization and break it up. No one even knows who the rank-and-file members are, altho this is not kept secret if any one wants to inspect the files.

A Spellbinder

There are "Every-Man-a-King" badges for members who want to wear them.

Thirty-six years old, blond, and handsome, Smith seems to have all the qualifications of a successful cause-promoter. He is a spellbinder of scarcely less attainment than Long himself, altho his style is not so flamboyant. He idolizes Long, who, he insists, is the only leader of the "Share Our Wealth" movement. Smith is merely a humble fighter in the ranks.

Smith is the product of four generations of small-town preachers. His father, still hale at seventy, is the pastor of a church at Marshall, Illinois. Born in Padeeville, Wisconsin, where his father was circuit-riding, the younger Smith was brought up on *The La Follette Weekly*. To this he attributes his early tendencies toward political liberalism.

"Social Injustices"

After his graduation from Butler College, Indianapolis, Smith served his apprenticeship in country churches, returned to Butler as college chaplain, then moved on to Shreveport. There, he says, he not only discovered grave social injustices, but found that his church itself was part of the system which perpetuated them.

One of his first exploits in civic affairs was to raise a \$200,000 Community-Chest quota in 1931, when the depression was at its lowest. He did it by assessing the wealth of the community. He found that 218 men and corporations owned 72 per cent. of the property in Shreveport. So he demanded that they contribute 72 per cent. of the Community-Chest Fund.

That didn't help his popularity with some of his wealthy parishioners, he

suspects. His subsequent activities helped even less. He became a union organizer on the side. He attacked public-utility companies on the radio. He exposed sweat-shop labor conditions. He accused one of the church's influential members of piping "hot oil" from Texas.

"The Next President"

At this point, with relations somewhat strained between him and his church's board, he charged that Shreveport capitalists, in expectation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation Law, were about to foreclose on \$1,000,000 worth of Shreveport homes. He asked Senator Long, with whom he had no previous acquaintance, to

intervene personally in the situation.

"I told him they were going to grab homes right and left," Smith related. "The hell they are," Huey answered. And they didn't. He passed a law. I decided then that Long was the right man."

Smith makes no secret of his expectation that Senator Long will be the next President of the United States. **DIODENES.**



Membership button of Long's organization



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The Rev. G. L. K. Smith



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Senator Long and a trooper

Plumbing Earth's Four "Shells" of Air

Atmosphere High Above the Ground, Stirred by 175-Mile-an-Hour Wind, May Be Boiling Hot, Despite the Subzero Cold Encountered in the Stratosphere

By CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN



Courtesy of the United States Weather Bureau



Noctilucent clouds shining in the sky at 11 o'clock on a summer night, photographed in Norway by Prof. Carl Störmer. Right, Professor Störmer, world's foremost student of auroras, at one of his Norwegian stations

Since the early years of the present century and until recently meteorologists have described the atmosphere as composed of two—and only two—concentric layers or shells. One of these, next the earth, is the troposphere; distinguished by a marked decrease of temperature upward and by much vertical air movement, one result of which is to produce clouds and rainfall. The average thickness of the troposphere varies from ten miles or more over the equator to about three miles over the poles.

Above the troposphere lies the stratosphere. The temperature of the air at its base averages about 112 degrees below zero over the equator and about twenty-two degrees below zero over the poles. The characteristic of the stratosphere that especially distinguishes it from the troposphere is that its temperature is almost uniform in a vertical direction. In other words, a thermometer carried up from the earth's surface shows a rapid fall of temperature until the stratosphere is entered but little or no change as it rises still higher.

Telltale Meteors

Thousands of self-registering thermometers attached to unmanned balloons have actually been sent up into the stratosphere in different parts of the world; many of them reaching heights unattainable by human beings. Some of them have gone higher than twenty miles, and everywhere vertical uniformity of temperature has been found above the troposphere.

Until a little more than a decade ago we had no reason to suppose that the same uniformity did not prevail all the way to the outer limit of the atmosphere. In 1923, however, two English investigators, Lindemann and Dobson, advanced a new idea about upper-air temperatures, based on observations of meteors. These bodies are heated to luminosity by friction with the atmosphere. In order that they may become luminous the air at the levels where

they are seen must have a certain density, and this density depends in part on the temperatures prevailing at lower levels.

From the observed heights of meteors these authorities concluded that there is a certain level in the atmosphere, originally stated to be about thirty-seven miles above the earth, at which the air begins to grow warmer with increase of altitude, and that up to a considerable height the temperature of the air is as warm as that of a summer's day at the earth's surface, or perhaps very much warmer. Some calculations, from similar data, indicate a temperature as high as the sea-level boiling-point of water.

Shrinking Stratosphere

Belief in the existence of this torrid climate overhead has since been strengthened by the results of observations made by an ingenious acoustic process. Explosions are set off at prearranged hours and the arrival of the sounds at distant places is accurately timed.

It appears from these experiments that some of the sound-waves travel up to a certain height in the atmosphere and are then deflected back to the earth. As the speed of sound increases with an increase of temperature, this deflection is supposed to imply that the waves enter a warm layer of air aloft where they undergo refraction.

The sound-experiments provide means of calculating the altitude at which this happens, and indicate a lower altitude for the base of the warm region than was calculated from meteor observations. Various figures have been published for the height and vertical extent of this region. One recent estimate places its base—i.e., the level at which the temperature begins to increase—as low as nineteen miles above the earth. At very much higher levels the air is supposed again to be cold.

On the assumption that this warm layer exists many authorities now limit the term

"stratosphere" to the comparatively small portion of the atmosphere lying between it and the troposphere. The warm region itself is sometimes called the "Lindemann-Dobson atmosphere."

Another high realm of the atmosphere that science is now exploring is the ionosphere. This is the strongly electrified region in which—at various heights, dependent upon their wave-lengths—radio signals sent up from the earth are deflected downward, and its characteristics are investigated with the aid of such signals.

By a method of comparing photographs taken simultaneously from two or more places the actual height and location of any lofty visible phenomenon of the atmosphere can be determined. Such phenomena include the various details of auroral displays, meteors and their trails, and two varieties of cloud so far above the earth that they shine at night by reflected sunlight.

The aurora is seen at heights ranging from forty to more than 600 miles, and its spectrum is now believed to indicate that the composition of the air at such levels is nearly the same as at sea-level. The two kinds of cloud just mentioned are known as "nacreous" clouds and "noctilucent" clouds.

Swift Cloud-Drift

The former, which show rainbow colors, are from twelve to eighteen miles above the earth and are believed to be water clouds. Noctilucent clouds, usually bluish-white in color, may consist of volcanic or cosmical dust or of ice-crystals—opinions differ. They are about fifty miles above the earth.

Meteorologists once thought of the high atmosphere as comparatively tranquil. It is still believed that, because of the distribution of barometric pressure, there can be little wind at certain levels in the stratosphere, yet at other levels in the same region the drift of nacreous clouds has revealed winds as swift as 175 miles an hour.

Dentists Rebel on Health Insurance

The First District Dental Society of New York Begins Drafting Plan in Defiance of the National Body

"Dentistry is in a worse plight at the present time than medicine. All insurance plans to date have provided a very meager part for dentistry," cried Dr. Herbert E. Phillips, of Chicago, before the First District Dental Society of New York. He thereby launched a revolt last week against the authority of the American Dental Association, national body of dentists, which is expected to become country-wide in a general campaign to force the inclusion of dental clauses in State and national health-insurance plans.

Doctor Phillips is a member of both the Dental Advisory Committee of the President's Committee on Economic Security, and the famous Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, which started the recent movement for health insurance. He was particularly annoyed by the action of the trustees of the American Dental Association on February 19, last, when they adopted a resolution commending the stand of the American Medical Association on health insurance (*LITERARY DIGEST*, March 2).

He declared that "lowering of the standards of the dental profession" would result from participation in compulsory-insurance schemes.

"Blindly following our medical confrères into the mud-holes of stall, standpat and muddle, our national officials give no evidence of leadership, understanding, or intelligence in matters of social change," he exclaimed. "They are guilty of dereliction of duty in placing our status and prestige in jeopardy. They leave us stranded in no secure position to supplant or even protest the assumption of health administration by industry, government or insurance-carriers."

Strong Resolution

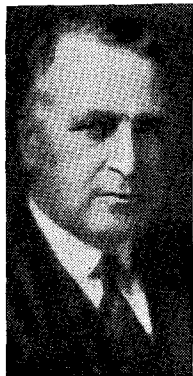
Stirred by this address, and at the suggestion of Dr. Bissell B. Palmer, Chairman of the Socio-economics Committee of the American College of Dentists, the First District Dental Society adopted a strong resolution favoring health insurance and approving the appointment of a committee to draft a model "dental section" to be incorporated in any health-insurance bill introduced in the New York State Legislature, now in session.

It is the expectation of the Society that this model section will be used in other States to protect the interests of dentists in pending legislation.

Regardless of what Congress does, both opponents and friends of the health-insur-

ance movement believe that the forty-eight State Legislatures will be the real battleground when the final details of the various plans come to be settled.

Evidence from various sources indicates that the insurance groups will have plenty of backing from the dental rank and file



Acme

At odds on Health Insurance for Dental Aid: Dr. Herbert E. Phillips and Dr. Bissell B. Palmer, who favor it, and Dr. Frank M. Casto, President of the American Dental Association

in their drive to include dentistry in health insurance.

Recently the dental magazine *Oral Hygiene* took a poll of its readers, asking five questions on health insurance. Out of nearly 6,000 returns, the dentists voted about four to one in favor of the insurance principle, and those voting for the plan were almost unanimously in favor of including the service of the dentists with that of the physician in the plan.

Able Protagonist

According to statistics of the Department of Commerce, there are approximately 65,000 dentists in the country. The majority of them hold membership in the American Dental Association, the largest component society of which is the New York group which last week took insurgent action.

The President of the A.D.A. is Dr. Frank M. Casto, Dean of the School of Dentistry of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Last December 3, when the First District Dental Society of New York was holding a centennial celebration (it is the oldest dental society in America) Doctor Casto took part as a principal speaker. He then declared the New York society responsible for most of the development of organized dentistry in this country. He is a specialist in orthodontia—straightening of teeth—and is a medical doctor as well as a dental surgeon.

Doctor Phillips, who journeyed from Chicago purposely to stir the New York society to action, has been active in arousing sympathy for health insurance among dentists.

He is short, stocky, and vigorous, and accounted an able protagonist.

"Selenium Problem"

Western Live Stock Imperiled by Poison in Young Grass

As the snow goes off the grazing-regions of the West this spring and the cattle go forth to feed, thousands of them will resume their contact with a slow poison transmitted to their bodies from the soil, *via* the young grass.

This poison is the element selenium, discovered by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jacob Berzelius in 1817, and named for *Selene*, Greek goddess of the moon.

Until recently it was generally unknown that America had a "selenium problem." Quiet investigation of certain obscure, but not uncommon animal diseases of the West, conducted chiefly by the Department of Agriculture and other agricultural agencies, has revealed that this element is contained in the soil in small quantities over large areas of the world.

"Alkali Disease"

It is absorbed by vegetation, and carried in plant-sap. When the plants are eaten by animals, they become poisoned. "Alkali disease," known in widely scattered districts throughout the arid portions of the West, is one of the resulting maladies.

The extent, seriousness, and possible remedies for the problem are largely unknown. One of the first papers ever to appear on the subject was presented recently before the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists at Washington, D. C., by Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture.

Pending completion of the study, the areas in which selenium has been discovered in potentially dangerous concentration, and even the States in which they lie, are being kept secret.

Lands high in the element for the most part are ill-suited for general agriculture. Hence the loss is confined largely to domestic animals.

Tests are being made to see whether there is danger to human health or life through selenium conveyed by grains and similar plant-foods.

Selective Storage

Plants appear to be selective in their storage of selenium. A surface soil containing two parts in a million has been found to produce native grasses with nine parts; one species of vetch, three parts, and another vetch, 1,250 parts of selenium per million parts of plant. Wheat showed a selenium content of forty-five parts on a plot where the latter kind of vetch showed 1,110 parts.

Credit for tracing "alkali disease" to selenium goes to Dr. Kurt W. Franke, of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to Doctor Knight, investigation of the selenium problem already has resulted in a recommendation that approximately 50,000 acres of marginal land be withdrawn from cultivation.

Girl's "Inverted Stomach" Righted

Altho Operation for Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Is Not Remarkably Uncommon, Surgeon's Task Presented Unusual Features

In a hospital-room overlooking the Taunton River at Fall River, Massachusetts, where mist and fog-banks alternately rolled across the hills, ten-year-old Alyce Jane McHenry, of Omaha, came out of the anesthetic on Monday afternoon last week and began her fight for life and strength.

An operation performed by the skilful hands of Dr. Philemon Edwards Truesdale had returned her digestive organs, misplaced since birth, to their normal place. For ten years they had occupied the left chest, together with the compressed lung.

Her condition was widely referred to as "inverted stomach," but physicians say there is no such disease. They diagnosed her condition as *congenital diaphragmatic hernia*—rupture of the diaphragm at or before birth. The break in the diaphragm permitted the organs of the abdomen to migrate into the chest-cavity, where they grew fast through tissue-growths or adhesions.

"Ah's" From Observers

The stomach indeed was inverted—under the left shoulder. All but two or three feet of the intestine were in the chest-cavity. It had become impossible for Alyce to eat solid food, or take more than the merest minimum of liquid nourishment.

The operation was an unexpectedly difficult one. Four ribs were removed to permit inspection of the chest-cavity. It was found necessary to make the transfer at once, and in as short a time as possible, instead of permitting the abdominal organs to return through the diaphragm gradually as had been planned.

Doctor Truesdale made an opening five inches long and three wide in the diaphragm, skilfully freed the adhesions that attached the abdominal organs to the walls of the chest, and even to the heart-covering, and rapidly sewed up his incisions, to the accompaniment of breathless "ah's" of approval from the roomful of white-robed visiting surgeons who had come to view a difficult operation. The performance required nearly three hours.

Tho this one presented some unusual features, the operation for congenital diaphragmatic hernia is not remarkably uncommon. Between 600 and 700 have been reported in medical literature. Two days before that at Fall River a similar operation was performed on eleven-year-old Sidney Isenberg, at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, by a surgeon whose identity, at his request, has been kept secret.

On the same Saturday a diaphragmatic hernia operation was performed on a ten-



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Alyce Jane McHenry in her hospital-room

months-old boy, John Schweitzer of New York City, at Manhattan General Hospital. The surgeon who performed it also requested that his name not be revealed.

Doctor Truesdale himself had previously performed nine such operations, all successfully. One of the special contributions of Doctor Truesdale and his colleagues to surgery was the development of thoracic surgery, or surgery of the chest-cavity. It has been of great importance in recent years in the treatment of lung-diseases.

Surgeons revealed last week that the largest part of the success of chest and diaphragm surgery has been due to animal experimentation, especially with dogs. A diaphragm of the human type is found only in the higher animals; that of the dog most nearly approaches the human.

Doctor Truesdale is sixty years old. He was born at Rawdon, Quebec, and his parents expected him to enter the lumber business, calling of his forebears. His earliest surgical triumph was the performance of an unusual Caesarian operation, which attracted the attention of medical journals.

In 1905 he founded the Truesdale Hospital, now a million-dollar institution, in which last week's operation was performed.

Matching Aurora's Light

By passing a rapidly interrupted electrical discharge through nitrogen gas containing one per cent. of oxygen, Prof. Joseph Kaplan, of the University of California at Los Angeles, has succeeded in obtaining in his laboratory the prominent green spectrum-line known as Lambda 5577, identical with a line in the natural aurora which long has puzzled scientists. The origin of the light of the aurora has been much debated. Professor Kaplan recently reported to the British scientific magazine *Nature* his belief that the experiment solved some of the mystery, not only of the aurora's light, but also of that of the night sky.

Science Snap-Shots

Concentrating Potash Ores: Mechanical methods of concentration have been applied successfully to American potash ores for the first time, recently, as a result of research made by the United States Bureau of Mines. In the past, the valuable potassium chlorid has been recovered from the ore by dissolving in hot water, then cooling to precipitate the potash. This method required much expensive equipment, was costly to operate. The mechanical separation takes place in saturated brine, after previous treatment with crude-oil. The potassium chlorid particles become "wetted" with oil, while other constituents of the ore are unaffected.

• • •

Automobiles and Diabetes: The death-rate from automobile accidents in the United States is equal to that from diabetes, it was pointed out recently in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. The rate for both was approximately 21.9 per hundred thousand of population, but the figure did not include deaths which followed collisions of automobiles with trains and street-cars. In 1910, the total death-rate from automobile accidents was only 1.8. By 1920 it had increased to 10.4. Each year since it has gone higher, and, in 1931, was 25.2. Cars go too fast, and too many unsuitable persons are allowed to drive, *The Journal* remarked.

• • •

Studying Industrial Toxicology: The first laboratory in the United States devoted to "industrial toxicology" was recently opened at Wilmington, Delaware, by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, to learn, in advance, the effects upon workers and the public of new chemicals continually coming into use in industrial products, and to give medicine and science the benefit of any medicinal or other values found in these new substances. The Director is Dr. Wolfgang Felix von Oettingen, German authority on chemistry and clinical medicine, who came to this country in 1924 to join the staff of Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

• • •

Giant Mirror Aluminum-Coated: Since its completion in 1917, the 100-inch telescope mirror at Mt. Wilson Observatory, the world's largest, has received periodical treatment to renew its bright silver coating. Last week the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of which Mt. Wilson Observatory is a part, announced that the great mirror had been successfully coated with a permanent layer of aluminum, by a vacuum process invented about a year ago by Dr. John D. Strong, of the California Institute of Technology. In addition to permanence and freedom from tarnish, the aluminum coating has an advantage over silver in that it reflects a greater portion of the ultra-violet light. The new process previously had been used for a number of small mirrors, and two large ones, the thirty-six-inch Crossley reflector at Lick Observatory and the sixty-inch at Mt. Wilson.

The Drama Takes Time Out for a Scamper

"Petticoat Fever," a Crazy and Joyous Farce, Signals the Approach of Spring, and Provides a Reasonable Excuse for Laughter, as Well as a New Gage for Estimating Dennis King

Ten years ago, a slim, engaging young Briton was lending his mellifluous voice to whatever triumphal march then was current in operetta. It was the smug agreement of all who heard him that Dennis King had the golden vocal cords of an authentic linnet, but he could not act four cents' worth.

One year ago, the same slim, engaging young Briton was striding through the dramatic pageantry of "Richard of Bordeaux," in which he did not sing a note. The smug agreement was that he now had the acting talent of an authentic Booth, but no longer could sing four cents' worth.

One week ago, smiling blandly as he did it, he shattered this dull accumulation of smugness by acting and singing, and both excellently, in a farce called "Petticoat Fever."

Each season, as the March evenings grow warmer and whisper a hint of spring, some one with more courage than sagacity, brings a crazed and gymnastic farce to a drama-weary Broadway. Customarily, it weighs about half an ounce, and, customarily, it is a mad scamper.

None of it ever makes much sense, but the ancient tradition is that if it does make good sense it must be bad farce. "Petticoat Fever" is good farce, capricious as a meadow-lark, and twice as flighty. It is, at the moment, providing audiences with a long-delayed opportunity for laughter.

A Gauzy Fable

This is the gauzy fable of a well-born young Londoner who has become wireless operator at a remote station in Labrador. He is snowed in, he is unspeakably bored, and he wonders what a beautiful white girl would look like.

He hasn't seen one in two years, except in the pictures on art-calendars, and he decides that if one, by some miracle, should come in out of the night that is fifty below he, *Dascom Dinsmore*, would shuck his parka, his fur boots, his snow-shoes, and fur



Dascom Dinsmore dines elegantly in the long Arctic Night

mittens, and, begging her to grant him a moment, would greet her in faultless tailcoat and white tie.

Five minutes later, *Sir James Fenton*, a pompous nobleman, strews his air-plane in the Labrador snow, and steps imperturbably out of the wreckage with his lovely fiancée, *Miss Ethel Campion*, on his arm.

Dinsmore gives them hospice. *Dinsmore* does more than that: he arranges a dinner-dance in honor of *Miss Campion* and *Sir James*, and this, in all truth, provides one of the most hilarious scenes available this season in the theater.

Is there any situation more glossily ridiculous than three proper British persons, marooned in a tawdry wireless-shack, dining in evening dress at a table set with crystals, candles, family silver, the right wines, and served by a butler who is an Eskimo?

Dascom is in tails and white tie. *Ethel* in a charming evening gown.

Now and then they get up and dance to music *via* radio from Montreal. And all as casually and elegantly as tho at Claridge's in London, altho outside the thermometer is leagues below zero, the Northern Lights are blazing, and the nearest human is ninety miles away across the trackless snow.

Sir James, suspecting that *Dinsmore* aims to take *Ethel* away from him, bribes the Eskimo to dog-sled them to the rectory a hundred miles away. The Eskimo takes them away, charts a Great Circle course, and, in two hours, brings them right back to the shack.

Meanwhile, a long-expected girl from Montreal has mushed up to join *Dascom*. It seems she had been expected two years earlier, but had kept putting the trip off. In any event, she no longer is welcome. *Dascom* is committed to *Ethel*.

The rector, on a tour of his mission-huts, arrives at the shack, and a double wedding is arranged. *Dascom* and *Ethel* put one barrier after another in the way of completing the ceremony. Badgered by these interruptions, *Sir James* resorts to brandy, and is felled by it.

Slick and Silken

Dascom suggests to the Montreal girl that *Sir James* has a title and riches and is a better catch than he, a lone wireless operator in a snowy wilderness. She agrees, and sets about charming the tipsy *Sir James*.

Dascom and *Ethel* take advantage of this, and, in a furtive, whispered reading of the ceremony, are married.

Mr. King allows farce and its glazed situations to do with him as they will, with the result that most of the time he is slick, silken, and very funny. Miss Doris Dalton, a handsome young Boston lawyer who decided that the theater was a more attractive workshop than the bar, is agreeable and handsome in the rôle of *Ethel*, and Leo G. Carroll, that astute actor, is amusingly pompous as the doltish *Sir James*.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"*Accent on Youth*," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"*Anything Goes*," a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"*Awake and Sing!*," a profoundly understanding and illuminating play of middle-class Jewish family life in the

Bronx, with overtones of protest against these times. At the Belasco Theater.

"*Escape Me Never*," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamour are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"*Laburnum Grove*," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Masque Theater.

"*Personal Appearance*," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"*Post Road*," a shrewd, determined

comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"*Rain From Heaven*," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"*The Children's Hour*," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliot's Theater.

"*The Petrified Forest*," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater. W. B.

Leading to a Vital, Healthy Theater

The Drama's Golden Age Will Not Be Attained, and Its Full Cultural Powers Will Not Be Released, While the Stage Is Shifted About by Business Men, Actor Believes

By HERBERT RANSON



Vandamm

Herbert Ranson

This is the first of a series of two articles by Herbert Ranson, a distinguished actor, who has been for many years an intelligent force in the structure of the theater. His wide experience both here and abroad, and his observations made during a recent long tour across the country, give weight to his opinions concerning the future of the theater.

When an actor, in past years, went to work in the professional theater he found himself a unit in one of two systems: the actor-manager plan, long beloved in England, or the business-man plan, which now is so overwhelmingly in control of the theater as to be practically universal. I have played under both systems, in both countries, and my conclusion is that the happiness and contentment of the actor are problematical under the latter. Certainly, it seems to me, the ultimate glory of the theater will not be arrived at, and its full cultural powers will not be given release, while it exists in the hands of business men.

Formation of Equity

Our strong Actors' Equity Association was formed to consolidate the power of the actor and acted as a rebuke to and a guard against the iniquitous conduct of several powerful managers. I was among the first to advocate Equity's affiliation with the American Federation of Labor as a further protection against their ill-considered acts.

The managers, in that time, were controlled by the two combines, or trusts, of managers, and, between them, they owned and booked plays into all the important theaters in the United States. The actors' revolt against this combine, and the practical peonage it could impose on players, took form in Equity.

Now, there is another apparent revolt growing. The players are looking upon



Wide World

George M. Cohan

their profession as a means to the sturdy spread of culture and appreciation of beauty.

Some managers, at the time of the revolt, were independent. The late Charles Frohman and David Belasco are in point. They operated their own New York theaters, and operated them well. They had high regard for their actors, and most of us were satisfied, even delighted, to work for them.

Belasco and Others

Mr. Belasco grew up in the theater. He was an actor and stage-manager for years before he became his own manager. He set a high standard for production. He would have been an asset and a value in any system.

There were others. George M. Cohan was one. Sam H. Harris, the late Charles Dillingham, and the present George Tyler were others. They treated their actors

splendidly and we did not affiliate with labor against them or their like, but against abuses which were beyond their control.

These were honest managers whose word was their bond, and with whom contracts were unnecessary. Managers like these had every right to oppose us, since they believed, and rightly, that they had treated us well, and ought not to have further burdens put on them. In spite of which we fought on and won the famous actors' strike.



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The late David Belasco

Since that time the standard actors' contract has been considered equitable, and, on the face of it, it is. But it, too, has been abused, in spirit, if not in fact. Consider one clause which ought immediately to be abolished: it is that one which allows a trial-period for an actor during rehearsal.

The clause allows for seven days' trial in a rôle, at any moment during which time the manager may discharge an actor without compensation. I have seen as many as thirty actors discharged during this period, and the last to be retained, mainly because of the short time remaining before production, not as suitable to the part as the first player tried.

An author and manager should know at once what they want, and an actor should



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Sam H. Harris

not accept a rôle to which he feels unsuited. The minimum contract must be revised, or abolished to restore the broken morale of the players.

If a producer's job is worth anything, it's worth learning.

I could go on and point out other clauses which have not worked out well for producer or actor, but the aim of this article is to discover

whether a change of system is acutely necessary, and, if so, what form it should take.

Would a combination of good producers and actor-managers make for a betterment of conditions? If the theater is to survive, it must take some radical steps to conquer its present bitter competition of motion-pictures and radio.

Our times have no relation to twenty, or even ten, years ago, during which period the management system of our contemporary theater was formulated. The public is demanding something more than drab entertainment in a drab environment. Once again the hunger for music, romance, color, and glamour is real, and must be satisfied.

Walter Hampden and Fritz Leiber, and two or three other admirable players, have been trying to give the country classic drama. They are faced with enormous difficulties. In some towns lamentable theaters have been their lot.

Classic Drama Necessary

In other towns, the most meager cooperation has been their portion. The expenses have been enormous, and one bad week at the box-office must, I think, have been a very real cause for alarm.

How can we alter this, as, of course, we should? The classic drama is as necessary to the cultural background of our public as is a beautiful painting and a great symphony orchestra. We can all exist without these things, but I think the average American citizen wants his children to grow in an atmosphere of culture and beauty.

Shakespeare and the finest classic drama must be a part of the curriculum of every educational seat in the country. It will all lead, inevitably, to a vital, healthy theater.

Such a theater will not be brought about by going to Wall Street for money, nor by putting more stringent rules on the existing producers, but by cooperation of all the workers in the theater. I suggest a conference of all the heads of the workers' unions involved in the theater.

The next article will show the far-reaching benefits of such a conference.

Two Warnings Against Sterilization Laws

A.M.A. Editor's Statement That Drastic Methods of Purifying Racial Blood-Streams Should Be Approached With Caution Is Amplified by Fordham Teacher's Address to Lawyers

The sterilization has been extended in Germany to include the "slightly feeble-minded," and now is practised in more than half the States of the Union, and may be included in the laws of two more, Dr. Morris Fishbein has warned that this method of purifying the racial blood-stream should be approached with caution.

Doctor Fishbein is editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, and a widely-known writer on medical subjects.

A Nazi Party bulletin circulated last fall called the sterilization program the "mere beginning" of a national purge in Germany. The theory that it would purge society of the unfit, the incompetent, the hereditarily insane, and the habitually criminal is back of all the laws providing for sterilization in twenty-five American States.

But, wrote Doctor Fishbein, in an article copyrighted by the Associated Press, "it is not so easy to apply the Mendelian laws to human breeding, notwithstanding our sincere wish to improve the race. The problem is exceedingly complex."

He cited a study in England which "showed that 103 parents, mentally deficient, produced 338 children, of which 100 were deficient, but 626 normal parents produced 1,032 children, of which eighty-six were mentally defective. If the German law had been applied—and it is the most rigid ever promulgated anywhere—110 mentally defective children would have been spared the community; but the law would not have prevented those eighty-six defectives born of normal fathers and mothers.

"On the other hand, the 228 normal children of defective antecedents would not have been born—and later studies of this group proved that seventy-eight were distinctly supernormal, a few of them possessing the qualities of genius.

"Thus, sterilization not only prevents the birth of subnormal offspring, but it may prevent the birth of supernormal. Actually, we do not yet know enough to recommend any sort of mass action."

Doctor Fishbein admitted, however, that "if we continue to fail to eliminate defective stock, and if we continue to interfere with nature's own methods of eliminating the defectives, we know that a gradual increase in the number of defectives will result in time." Nature, he said, works in a bigger way, and he recited what nature had done in eliminating live stock from the drought-region in the West.

Theory Is Attacked

An attack on the theory of sterilization was made recently by the Rev. Ignatius W. Cox, S. J., of Fordham University, who said in an address before the Guild of Catholic Lawyers in New York City that "sterilization is pseudoscientific because it is based on an assumption of a knowledge of heredity which we do not possess.

"There exist," he went on, "no hereditary dynasties of murderers, crooks, psychopaths, as there exist no such dynasties of geniuses and men of virtue. Great men have been born of mediocre parents, and even inferior parents, and have brought into the world mediocre and inferior children.

"Michelangelo, Beethoven, Goethe, Wagner are examples. . . . If you sterilize human beings, you may be suppressing a Moses, an Aristotle, or an Abraham Lincoln. That is the reason why sterilization is no more than an unscientific gamble."

At the time of writing, a bill introduced into the New York State Legislature providing for the sterilization of patients legally committed to State institutions as insane or feeble-minded was in committee in both Senate and Assembly.

In Arkansas, the State Senate had



Acme
The Rev. Ignatius W. Cox

passed two sterilization bills, one applying to habitual criminals, and the other to the hereditarily insane. Previously neither of these States had sterilization laws on its books.

The State Legislature of Washington, which has a sterilization act applying to habitual criminals, murderers, and those convicted of sex crimes, was considering extending the law to include those deemed socially inadequate. In Alabama, which has a twelve-year-old law applying to incurable inmates of institu-

tions for the insane, the State Legislature was considering extending the law.

If extended, it will include convicts and mental incompetents who are public charges, but are not confined in institutions.

A clause applying to convicts provided for operations on thrice-convicted prisoners after examination by a board consisting of the warden, the State health officer, and the prison physician, to whose decree against the defendant the Governor must give approval.

Twenty-five States in all have sterilization laws.

Council Formed to Promote Temperance

Many repealists are somewhat concerned over the belief that the legalization of the liquor traffic has not achieved the results expected of the change. With that in mind, evidently, a ten-year plan to promote temperance through education of the public in homes, schools, theaters, and newspapers has been undertaken by the newly-organized Council for Moderation, a group of professional men, educators and financiers, with headquarters at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

The Council is under the direction of Everett Colby, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Court Committee.

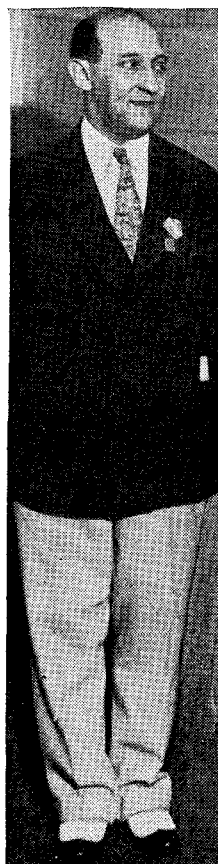
"The Council has been organized," said Mr. Colby, "as a result of the belief on the part of many persons, including those

who favored the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, that the time has come to take action in a movement to prevent the return of the demoralizing conditions that prevailed before and during the period of prohibition, by substituting a constructive program for definite action that will bring about permanent results.

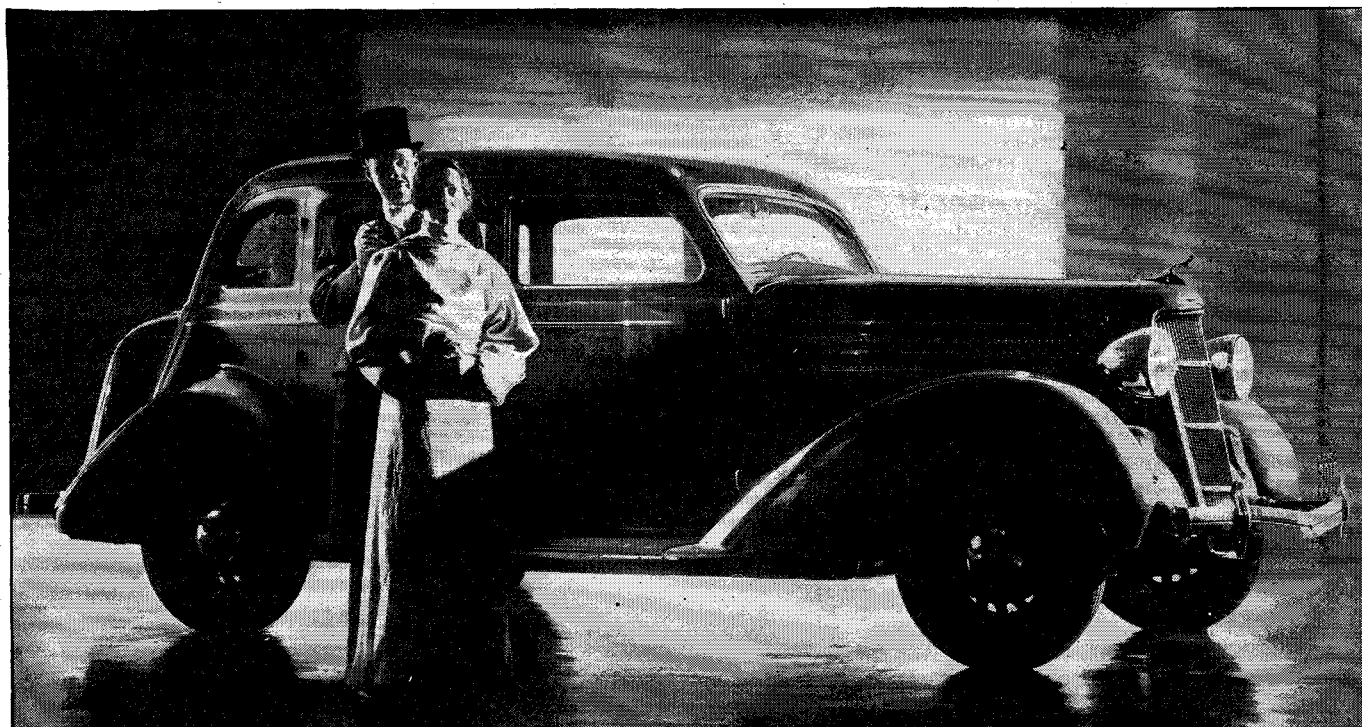
"The Council also was organized as a result of an equally strong conviction that the liquor problem will never be solved by restrictive legislation, but only by reaching the minds of the people and changing their mental attitude toward the use of liquor as a beverage."

No attempt would be made to influence legislation, said Mr. Colby, and no campaign

(Continued on page 27)



Dr. Morris Fishbein

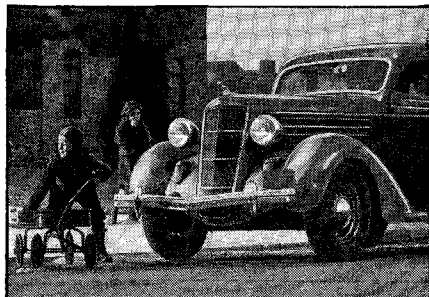


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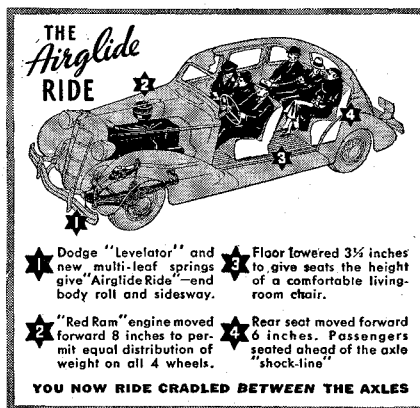


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You get brilliant, new ranges of speed and power from this 1935 Dodge, yet save money all the way! Owners report 20 miles and more per gallon of gas . . . oil savings of 30% to 40% . . . amazing economy in every stage of operation and upkeep!

But all the way through, you get so many more good things in this smart, powerful Dodge that it is actually more thrifty to invest the few extra dollars and enjoy owning a Dodge.



95 basic advancements have been engineered into this new Dodge. With "Synchromatic Control", driving has been simplified, made easy, and effortless. With the new "Airglide Ride", you fairly seem to float along, skimming over rough spots, taking curves smoothly and safely.

You get the safety of the Dodge all-steel body, pioneered by Dodge more than 20 years ago, tested and tried by time and the experience of close to three million Dodge owners. You get Dodge dual-cylinder hydraulic brakes which have been advanced and perfected by Dodge through the many years they have been a regular Dodge feature. Patented Floating Power engine mountings smother the engine vibrations that damage your nerves as well as the mechanism and body of your car. This feature alone is easily worth the trifling few dollars more you'll pay for a Dodge.

Only the genius of a manufacturing organization such as Dodge—with such complete facilities, with 20 years of experience in building fine vehicles—could create such astounding dollar-for-dollar value!

Smarter . . . more dependable . . . safer . . . more economical—see how much more Dodge gives you, how little more you pay!

*Actual owners' experiences. Letters in our files.

CHRYSLER MOTORS—DODGE DIVISION

This advertisement endorsed by the Department of Engineering—Chrysler Motors

NEW-VALUE DODGE, \$645 to \$760. †All prices f.o.b. factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment extra. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

New-Value DODGE NOW ONLY \$645†

DELIVERS NOW FOR JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN THE LOWEST-PRICED CARS

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Miss Patricia Collins, an outstanding young lawyer of Atlanta, recently received an appointment from Attorney General Homer S. Cummings as a special assistant in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. Miss Collins received her B. A. degree at Agnes Scott College in 1928, and was graduated



Keystone

from the Lamar School of Law at Emory University in 1931. In her senior year she was appointed to carry out a series of research studies sponsored by the American Law Institute. For the last two years she has been Associate Counsel of the Legal Aid Society of Atlanta.

Miss Louise Hackmeister is chief telephone-operator at the White House, having won that position by her efficiency, diplomacy, and memory for voices, names and numbers. President Roosevelt calls her his "telephone detective." Discretion personified, she hears all that goes on over the White House wires — and tells nothing. She must sort out the calls which should go to the President, sidetrack others to his secretaries. Cabinet officers have precedence in incoming calls. Miss Hackmeister, tall, slender, and known to her associates as "Miss Hack," was graduated twenty years ago from an operators' training-school of the New York Telephone Company, later became a supervisor, then took a job in a New York broker's office. She was in charge of the switchboards at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago when Mr. Roosevelt was nominated, and thus came to his attention.



© Harris & Ewing

Col. Edward W. Starling has been promoted to chief of the White House Secret-Service detail. Since 1913, when he joined the White House staff during the Wilson Administration, he has known intimately each successive President. He interested the late President Calvin Coolidge in fishing, hunting, and clay-pigeon shooting, has his favorite gun as a memento, guarded John Coolidge at Amherst College, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and now is assigned to the home of James Roosevelt to protect the daughter of the President's eldest son. A rangy, six-foot Kentuckian, Colonel Starling has been "advance man" on all Presidential trips, and came to the White House after a six-shooting career rounding up train-robbers and "bad men" in the Southlands.



© International

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Cyrus C. Hungerford: I was born on a farm near Manilla, Indiana, but migrated at an early age to Parkersburg, West Virginia.

My newspaper work started at the age of fourteen in the dual rôle of newspaper carrier and cartoonist on the Parkersburg *Sentinel*.

After a five-year apprenticeship on the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register* I squeezed into an opening on the Pittsburgh *Sun* where I made editorial and sport cartoons.

Incidentally the comic-strip germ infected me, and I broke out with a daily kid-strip called "Snoodles" that was syndicated for eight years.

In 1927 *The Sun* was absorbed in a merger and I joined the staff of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*.

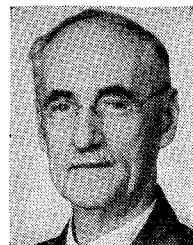
George J. Hecht, who recently launched *The Boys' and Girls' Newspaper*, edited exclusively for children, has had wide experience in the publishing field, altho he is not yet forty. Born in New York City, he attended the Ethical Culture School, 1902-1913, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1917.



Kalden-Keystone

During the War he was head of the United States Government Bureau of Cartoons, part of the United States Committee on Public Information, and also served in the Statistical Division of the General Staff of the Army. He founded the Welfare Council of New York, of which he has since been Secretary. In 1926 he started *Parents' Magazine*, which has grown to more than a third of a million circulation.

Jesse Dade Figgins has been Director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, at Denver, for almost twenty-five years. Under his direction it has grown from a quite humble institution into one of the most important museums of the West. Credit for the discovery of remains of the oldest known Americans, the "Folsom Men," goes to Mr. Figgins, and his son, Frank, who found the first characteristic stone-points of these ancient people near Folsom, New Mexico, associated with the bones of an extinct type of bison. He is tall, scholarly, precise in his use of English, a landscape-painter of considerable talent. He has painted the backgrounds for many of the exhibits at the Colorado Museum.



Lieut. Col. Frank M. Andrews is the commander of the newly-organized general headquarters air-force, "the toughest job in the Army." A graduate of West Point, class of 1906, he is a keen-eyed ex-cavalryman with service on the Mexican Border. He withdrew his application for transfer to the air-force to marry the daughter of his battalion commander, but won her over to aviation soon after the United States entered the War. He had been commanding officer of Selfridge Field, Michigan, and on General Staff duty in Washington before the War Department selected him over twelve senior colonels and lieutenant colonels for his new office. A first-class military pilot, "the handsomest man in the service," a probable brigadier generalcy awaits him as a result of his appointment to head the new air-group.



© Underwood

What's the Name, Please?

Eamon de Valera—President Irish Free State—pronounced *ay'mon duh va-lay'ra*.

Bewley—Irish Minister to Germany—just *byu'lee*.

Cavan—the 10th Earl of—*cav* as in *cavern*, not as in *cave*: *cav'an*.

Coughlin—radio priest—not *coog*, but *cog*: *cog'lin*.

McGaughey—sec., Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church—change *aughe* to *o*; hence *Mc Goy*.

Tumulty—lawyer; sec. to President Wilson—*tum* rimes with *hum*: *tum'ulty*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

Sir Malcolm Campbell *proved* Hudson *Performance and Ruggedness* for you !

SPEED AND SAFETY RODE TOGETHER AS SEVEN MORE RECORDS FELL AT DAYTONA

Again Hudson gives you *proof* of power, performance, ruggedness—instead of claims.

Speed—nearly a mile and a half a minute! *Acceleration* and lightning fast shifting with the Electric Hand—a mile at 68.18 m. p. h. *from a standing start!* *Ruggedness*—a record in second gear at more than 70 m. p. h. —“most savage punishment I ever gave a car,” said the driver.

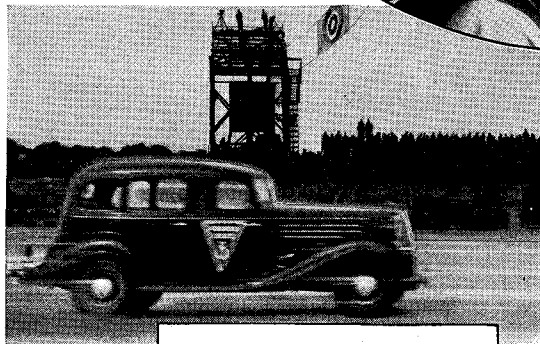
Campbell Praises Ruggedness

Said Sir Malcolm Campbell after the runs—“A remarkably smooth, powerful motor. But what amazed me most is the way the car was unaffected by the slamming around it took in preparation for the runs.”

Remember, a *stock car* set these records. You get the *same* qualities in any Hudson or Terraplane. Drive one before you choose any 1935 automobile. But drive the others, too. Compare—and buy your car on the facts you find.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Hudson Motors of Canada, Limited, Tilbury, Ontario

Sir Malcolm Campbell at the wheel of the record-breaking Hudson equipped with the Electric Hand.



7 WORLD RECORDS IN A SINGLE MORNING

(at Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 11, 1935)

Event	Former A.A.A. Record (m.p.h.)	Hudson's New World Record (m.p.h.)
1-MILE . . . 86.29 . . . 88.2028 (flying start)		
1-KILO. . . 86.068 . . . 88.207 (flying start)		
5-MILE . . . 86.237 . . . 88.051 (flying start)		
5-KILO. . . 86.057 . . . 88.105 (flying start)		
1-MILE . . . 67.96 . . . 68.18 (standing start)		
1-MILE . . . 62.5 . . . 68.252 (2nd gear only)		
1-KILO. . . 62.521 . . . 70.319 (2nd gear only)		

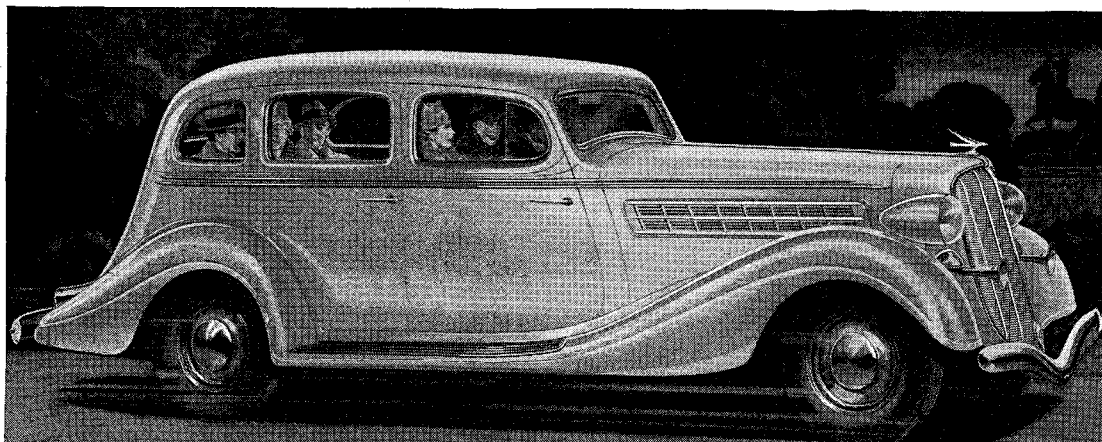
What “BUILT by HUDSON” means

America's *only* bodies *all* of steel—bodies that reinforce the chassis, while the chassis reinforces the body . . . giving greatest strength, but at the same time eliminating hundreds of pounds of *useless weight*.

That's why bodies designed by Hudson engineers have helped make Hudsons and Terraplanes the world's greatest performing stock cars.

The ELECTRIC HAND

Greatest mechanical advancement of 1935. Simplified, easier, safer driving . . . faster, smoother shifting, with both hands always on the wheel. An exclusive feature, standard on Hudson Custom Eights; optional (for small amount extra) on all other 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes.



And Look at the Prices!

\$695

and up for Hudson Six (93 or 100 horsepower); Hudson Eight \$760 and up (113 or 124 horsepower). All prices f. o. b. Detroit for closed models.

Sir Malcolm Campbell drove an exact duplicate of this HUDSON EIGHT SEDAN to new A. A. A. world records at Daytona Beach, February 11, 1935. Price at factory \$840.

SIXES • HUDSON • EIGHTS



Vacation in Yellowstone PARK

GLORIOUS, colorful Yellowstone—land of spouting geysers, boiling paint pots, cliffs of glass, abundant wild life and untouched natural beauty. Park tour costs are low—\$38 in lodges, \$45 in hotels; round trip from Chicago to Yellowstone through scenic Gallatin Gateway only \$46.95.

Spend a few days at The Milwaukee Road's mountain-cradled Gallatin Gateway Inn—headquarters for western recreational activities in the heart of the Dude Ranch country.

Yellowstone! Gallatin Gateway! A delightful interlude en route to the Pacific Ocean—Seattle, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker, and Alaska.

Travel on your own or join an All-Expense Tour. Our free illustrated booklet, "Pacific Northwest Vacation Suggestions," gives sample costs. Write for your copy.

Geo. B. Haynes, Passenger Traffic Manager
Room 704, Union Station, Chicago, Ill.

**The MILWAUKEE
ROAD**

ROUTE OF THE
FAMOUS

Olympian

COMPLETELY
AIR-
CONDITIONED
THIS SUMMER



On the Current Screen

Edward G. Robinson, who has been suffering from a succession of weak rôles, registers an impressive return to his old-time form in a brace of parts in an amusing combination of farce and melodrama called "The Whole Town's Talking" (AAA).



© Columbia Pictures

A scene from "The Whole Town's Talking"

In it Mr. Robinson appears as a mild and timid little clerk and as a notorious Public Enemy, who is his double.

Of course, Mr. Robinson, the clerk, is mistaken for Mr. Robinson, the gunman, and it is the adventures of the turning-worm which provide the serious and the gayer sides of the entertainment. "The Whole Town's Talking" certainly is not long on plausibility, and one is likely to have a frequent suspicion that the picture could have ended about a third of the way through its course if any of the characters had acted with just the slightest glimmering of intelligence. But the pace is fast, and the fun and thrills are reasonably frequent, and the photoplay becomes genuinely good fun.

With two rôles to handle—and handle with ability and resource—Mr. Robinson, of course, is pretty much the whole show, but there is an excellent supporting cast. Jean Arthur, who appears interchangeably on stage and screen, is forthright, charming, and real as the girl of the story, and help is provided by Etienne Girardot, Donald Meek, Paul Harvey, and others.

Incidentally, altho scenes wherein mild little men grow bold and confident under the chance influence of a drink or two ordinarily are far from funny, there is one in "The Whole Town's Talking" which is both harmless and hilarious.

• • •

"Murder on a Honeymoon" (AAA*)—

An amiable, delightful, and passably mysterious detective-film which derives its chief interest from two delightful characterizations. As in two previous mystery-melodramas, Edna May Oliver appears as a fussy, prim old schoolmistress, with a talent for crime-deduction, and James Gleason is to be encountered as a hard-boiled, sardonic New York City detective, who pretends to great scorn for her gifts, but really is inordinately proud of her.

The two make one of the most original of detective-teams, and their affectionate bickerings are amusing and delightful. Here are real and heart-warming creations, charmingly played by the two stars. The mystery of the man who drops dead in an air-plane flying to Catalina Island is good enough, but the work of Miss Oliver and Mr. Gleason makes the film winning.

• • •

"The Great Hotel Mystery"—Another detective-story. This one tells how Edmund Lowe, a "smart Aleck" novelist and amateur criminologist, bickers in routine style with Victor McLaglen, a thick-witted hotel-detective, and finally solves a fairly puzzling murder. The chances are, however, that the audience will beat him to his solution. It is all rather routine fare.

• • •

"While the Patient Slept"—Still another detective-story, with a woman sleuth, but done without the skill and charm of "Murder on a Honeymoon." Aline MacMahon performs with her customary skill, but the old mystery-props fail to function with the proper dexterity.

• • •

"Red Hot Tires"—A commonplace drama about an auto-racer who is sent to prison for a crime of which he is innocent; flees just as he is about to be pardoned, and makes good in South America.

• • •

"Biography of a Bachelor Girl"—Ann Harding battles unsuccessfully with Ina Claire's stage-rôle in a screen-version of S. N. Behrman's excellent comedy, "Biography." The story of the problems which arose when a lady artist, noted for her many romances, threatened to write her memoirs—it was humorous, witty, and rather biting upon the stage, but, in the current version, the urbanity and the point of the story are lost, and the picture becomes feeble romantic comedy, unskillfully cast. Robert Montgomery seems miscast as a radical editor, who hates the bachelor-girl for her frivolity, but finally comes to love her.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield.

AAA

*It's a Gift, *Clive of India, The Good Fairy, *The Secret Bride, *The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Sequoia, *One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon.

AAAA—Outstanding films

AAA—Recommended films

*Films suitable for children

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

TAKING THE TUNE

BY ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

The best time on a farm is when
Sleep lies on the most of men.

It is when you rise and go
By starlight, through the dew or snow,

With your lantern by your side,
To see that all is right outside.

You take your turn to see all housed;
The cows with velvet eyeballs drowsed.

The hens grown gentle as the dove,
Bunched all together in their love.

The utter peace of sleeping pigs,
Strange lacework of the maple twigs.

The fairy world that spiders spin
Along the corners of the bin.

The house's gable high with night,
Familiar things made strange by light.

Undulant beauty in a plow,
A pitchfork's shadow in the mow.

Wings out of homely things that soar
When your lantern's on the floor.

The shadow that a staple throws,
Hay chaff like an airy rose.

All is gentle, slow and sure,
Peace behind each fastened door.

All is quiet, hunger done,
Peace beyond the light of sun.

—The Forum.

BOY AT DUSK

BY RALPH FRIEDRICH

Above the twilight-mantled hill
A westering planet burns,
And stillness marks the lovely hour
When mystery returns.

Upon the threshold of the dark
He ponders his dismay:
He did not know the dusk could be
So foreign to the day.

Tonight he knows it once again
And fears to say its name:
The secret wakes in him, a bright
Nativity of flame.

He stands in terror of this joy
The dark holds out to him.
He trembles with a quiet dread
To see the hills grow dim,

For he is not the first to know
This perilous delight.
The envy of the watching gods
Is plain to him tonight.

—Voices, New York.

SONG FOR THE DEAD

BY MARGARET RUTLEDGE

Lo, they have made a darkened land for thee,
Where the black river glides without a wave;
And tears are loud across their melody—
The strange swan singing—and the hated
grave—

Oh, lovely lost ones, free and laughing now,
Up from the darkness given, to Spring again,
When can we see the glory on the bough,
Who have dreamed so darkly, dull with earth
and pain?

—College Verse, Berkeley, California.

QUICK

Action

BY

LONG

DISTANCE

CLOSES

Sales

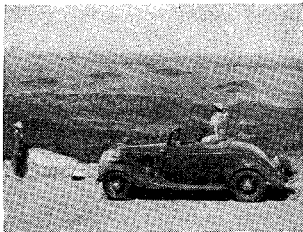
LIKE many businesses, a Maryland manufacturing company answers inquiries from prospects by Long Distance telephone service—because it is *fast*, direct, inexpensive—and gets results. The Secretary reports his company “very well pleased,” and cites two typical cases from their records.

1. Inquiry from Waterloo, Iowa. Telephoned at once. Three-minute conversation produced \$2400 order at cost of \$4.20.
2. Inquiry from Canton, Ohio. Placed call and completed \$2100 order in five minutes at cost of \$2.50.

The regular use of Long Distance will help make sales for you too. Let the local Bell Company show you how.



**Have the time
of your life
in Maine!**



WITHIN the borders of Maine, you can find every conceivable kind of a vacation! Mountains. Seashore. Lakes. Luxurious hotels. Sporting camps. Modest



overnight accommodations. Wonderful highways. Wilderness. Golf. Tennis. Riding and hiking. History. Swimming, sailing, and fishing in fresh



and salt water. Bracing climate everywhere. It's almost unbelievable that one state could offer so much variety. Come to Maine this Summer! Mail the coupon for more information.

MAINE HOSPITALITY SERVICE

21 Longfellow Square, Portland, Maine

Send me a free copy of the Official Vacation Pamphlet—showing Maine fully photographed; describing every possible Maine vacation.

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Street _____

City _____ State _____

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THERE are only two complete mechanical Addressing Systems manufactured and sold in the United States. Why buy one until you have investigated the other? Get details from

THE ELLIOTT ADDRESSING MACHINE CO.

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**Hotel
Dennis**
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

On the Boardwalk; One of the favored hotels at this resort. For many years the vacation headquarters of discriminating writers, thinkers and men and women of refinement.

Friendly prices.
Souvenir book with pictures sent upon request.

Topics in Brief

WE pay about \$5,000,000 a year to have laws made that the people evade.—*Florida Times-Union*.

CHICAGO gangster is described as an expert bridge player. Especially good on take-out bids.—*Dallas Morning News*.



The Spelling Bee!

—Russell in the Los Angeles Times

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN has a new theory, and it is claimed that it will not cost the taxpayers anything.—*St. Joseph News-Press*.

FRENCH movie critic and movie promoter are scheduled to fight a duel. Camera men will report at sunrise.—*St. Louis Star-Times*.

THE speed with which it may be spent is a reminder that it is a streamlined dollar, whether old or new.—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

A LOT of fellows who spout so profusely about capital and labor never had any capital and never did any labor.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

THE old saying that all's fair in war wouldn't be true in the event of a war between the Black Shirts and the Ethiopians.—*Louisville Times*.

THE end will come when a Congressional committee is appointed to investigate the activities of Congressional committees.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News*.

“DOCTORS may deduct for income-tax purposes the cost of magazines kept in waiting-rooms.” But isn't this carrying 1908 business over into 1934?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

THE average adult American is a fellow who would have laughed loudly 20 years ago if any one had said Charles Evans Hughes would be consistently taking the liberal side in 1935.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

NORWAY
THE LAND OF
THE MIDNIGHT SUN
A New Kind of Cruise to
**NORTH
CAPE**

Have you ever wished you could take a cruise without feeling extravagant, and yet with nothing of the irritatingly second-rate about it? Here it is!

The Norwegian America cabin liner Stavangerfjord is famous for excellence of food and service, yet the rates for its cruise to North Cape and Spitzbergen this summer, sailing from Oslo July 19, are amazingly moderate.

The Stavangerfjord or her sister ship, the Bergensfjord, sailing from New York, will land you at Bergen, the gateway to the fjords, in 7½ days.

For booklets about Norway, ask any travel agency or

**NORWEGIAN
AMERICA LINE**
22 Whitehall Street, New York
333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago
129 S. 3rd St., Minneapolis
278 Main St., Winnipeg
120 Market St., San Francisco
Douglas Bldg., Union St., Seattle
384 St. James St., Montreal

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then become a foot correctionist, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. Established 1894. Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

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Only 10c a Day
Save over ½ on all standard office models. Also portables at reduced prices.
SEND NO MONEY
All late models completely refinished like brand new. FULLY GUARANTEED. Big free catalog shows actual machines in full colors. Lowest prices. Send at once. Free course in typing included.
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Every Week**

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Send THE LITERARY DIGEST to me by mail for the next 52 weeks. I'll send remittance on receipt of bill for \$4.00. (Foreign \$5.00; Canada \$6.00.)

Name..... Dig. 3-16-35

Address.....

City..... State.....

THE majority rules in America but never with such potency as when the vote is 5 to 4.—*Wichita Eagle*.

TOKYO forecasts a Sino-Japanese pact. As a change from the familiar impact?—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE fellow who once thought he was above the law now finds he is surrounded by it.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

"SCOTLAND YARD Detectives Baffled in Trunk Murder."—Head-line. The copy-cats!—*Macon Telegraph*.

MACCRACKEN's jail term is not likely to diminish his contempt of the Senate—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

IT is estimated that crime in America costs \$12,000,000,000 a year and we insist it isn't worth it.—*Sioux City Tribune*.

IT is greatly to be feared that relief funds are being administered in habit-forming quantities.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times*.

As a neat and nifty three-letter synonym for trouble any Senator will unhesitatingly recommend NRA.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

JUST to make it a fair fight why'n't Mussolini send all those Sicilian Black Hands against the Ethiopians?—*Nashville Tennessean*.

THE Administration wants the people to use their influence with Congress. We've used ours, and now look at us.—*San Diego Union*.

IN some Latin-American countries there's no fixed number for the Presidential Salute, as it's made with a machine-gun!—*New Orleans States*.



The Aching Void!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

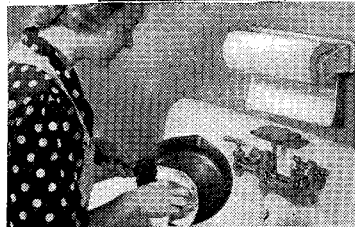
A PHONOGRAPH blared a jazz tune as the King of Siam announced his abdication. Well, he can always say he was driven to it.—*Charleston Mail*.

AN optimist, we take it, is one who has already spent the first instalment of the Townsend \$200-a-month pension in advance.—*Albany Evening News*.

Kitchen Towels— a penny a dozen

ScotTowels
2 large rolls—25¢

Ivory or Green Fixture—25¢



WIPING POTS AND PANS—These "thirsty-fibre" ScotTowels quickly wipe off grease and soot. Use, then throw away—there's nothing to rinse out afterwards!



WIPING STOVES—Just whisk off the dirt with a clean ScotTowel. So much quicker and easier on your hands than messy kitchen rags that coarsen the skin!



DRAINING FOODS—ScotTowels are more sanitary and more absorbent than ordinary paper, or newspaper, for draining grease from bacon and fried foods.



**Always Clean and Dry—
ready when you need one**

THINK of it! 300 (2 rolls) of these pure white, soft and absorbent paper towels cost but 25¢! Actually only a penny a dozen!

ScotTowels in your kitchen save good dish towels—cut down on laundry.

A greasy pan to wipe . . . lettuce to drain . . . something spilled on the table . . . glass to polish . . . hands to dry—just whisk a ScotTowel off the neat white roll. Use it. Throw it away. There's nothing to wash or rinse out. No handling of damp cloths that roughen and redden your hands!

Made of "thirsty fibre," these handy ScotTowels are soft and highly absorbent. They really dry. Put a roll in your kitchen—today. See for yourself how many messy household tasks they make easier, quicker—every day!

You'll find ScotTowels on sale at grocery, drug and department stores. Or write Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa.

SPECIAL OFFER—SCOTT PAPER CO. CHESTER, PA.

If your dealer does not sell ScotTowels, send us 50¢ (money or stamps) and we will send you postage paid—

2 ROLLS OF SCOTTOWELS, AND 1 ENAMELED FIXTURE,
or SEND \$1.00 FOR 6 ROLLS AND ONE FIXTURE

Check color of towel fixture desired: ☐ ivory ☐ pale green

Name _____

Address _____

Dealer's Name and Address _____

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10¢ A DAY

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BETTER MARKS
IN SCHOOL**



● **PARENTS!** Give your child a better start in life... with a typewriter. Scientific tests prove that children learn to read faster; written themes are many times as long; *general grades are improved as much as 17%!* When a brand new Remington Portable costs only 10¢ a day, every child should have this great help. Mail the coupon today for free booklet describing amazing results of test with 14,000 school children. Apply the methods of leading educators right in your own home. No obligation... send for your free copy today.

AMAZING BARGAIN

**FREE typing course..10 DAY TRIAL
on new Remington**

Any child who can talk can learn to type with this free easy course in a few days. Only ten cents a day buys this beautiful new Remington Model 5. Standard four-row keyboard; back spacer; standard width keyboard; a complete machine with every feature found on standard typewriters. Free carrying case. *Try it ten days on our special free trial offer.* Mail coupon now.

**MAIL COUPON TODAY**

Remington Rand Inc., Dept. 13CC, Buffalo, N. Y.
Please tell me how I can get a complete Remington Portable for only 10¢ a day. Also enclose your new catalog.

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Write for FREE BOOK, "I can . . . and I Will".
British Institute of Practical Psychology, Inc.
Dept. LD 5316, Stamford, Conn.



**MY HAIRDRESSER'S SYSTEM IS
MESSAGE
AND
GLOVER'S
THE RESULTS
SURPRISED ME!**

GLOVER'S is as beneficial in promoting scalp health and hair growth for women as it is for men. But remember this about

GLOVER'S—it's a *manipulative and medicinal* treatment and produces encouraging results only if persisted in and kept up regularly. It's as necessary in scalp hygiene as bathing is in body hygiene.

The Glover Treatment consists of Glover's System of Massage, an application of Glover's Mange Medicine (the famous Veterinary Medicine with the clean pine tar odor), and a Shampoo with Glover's Medicated Soap. You'll find there is nothing else like it for excessive Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Dandruff.

Get Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap at your druggist's and start using it today, or have your Barber or Hairdresser give you the treatment regularly. Illustrated booklet explaining it free. Write GLOVER'S, Dept. UH, 462-468 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

**GLOVER'S MANGE
MEDICINE
FOR THE HAIR AND SCALP**

Carter Glass

*Senior Senator From Virginia Is
a Natural-Born Radical*

(Continued from page 10)

and only what business experience could be gained from managing a small-town newspaper and a dairy-farm.

It is true that Glass worked out the Federal Reserve Act as a student might work out a mathematical problem. It was an achievement in scholarship. Before assuming Chairmanship of the Banking Committee, Glass had spent ten years in study.

He studied it as he has studied a broad range of subjects since quitting school when he was fifteen to earn his own living.

Now that correctness of the answer he got to the banking equation has been challenged by a bunch of mischievous young upstarts, whose ringleader is Marriner S. Eccles, the father of the Federal Reserve System will fight for his brain-child. When the history of the present Congress is written in its true perspective, it is not improbable that the outcome of this impending fight over the Banking Act of 1935, with seventy-seven-year-old Senator Glass pitted against forty-five-year-old Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, will occupy most of the volume.

He ventured as far away from the traditional tenets of banking as he could—further, in fact, than he wanted to—in the Federal Reserve Act. President Wilson, who later made Glass his Secretary of the Treasury, talked him out of a provision giving Reserve Banks power to elect members of the Reserve Board.

Practical Tactician

For all his idealism, he is a practical tactician. His biographers often forget that Glass once fought the powerful Martin-Swanson machine in Virginia, and that the organization which runs the State now is controlled by Glass and his colleague, Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

Glass, for all his physical frailty, still can preside over a stormy committee session all morning, mix in a floor debate all afternoon, and spend a long evening reading. He wastes no energy on society, generally refusing to leave the modest hotel where he has lived ever since coming to Washington.

Glass's favorite pastime is backgammon, and his favorite opponents are Bernard M. Baruch and Dr. Cary T. Grayson.

If he looks into the future with apprehension for the country, Glass looks back on his own career with satisfaction and humor. He cherishes memories of his father, Maj. Robert Glass (who lost an eye in a gunfight), marching off to the War Between the States; of his own almost invariably losing fist-fights; of the time a rival editor challenged him to a duel, and, then, backing down, of the rival editor's wife taking up the vendetta, and appearing in Glass's office, six-shooter in hand.

He likes the suggestion he gave her, which, if followed, would have cost President Roosevelt his severest critic and good friend. The answer was: "I can not defend myself against a lady, but please get it over with as quickly as possible."

Use

**THE WIND TO RACE OR
room**



AN OLD TOWN CANOE can be lateen-rigged for sailing. She'll tack . . . wheel . . . respond to every touch of the tiller. Real Indian design gives maximum stability and speed for cruising and racing. An Old Town will take a beating. Strong cedar planking. Water-tight canvas.

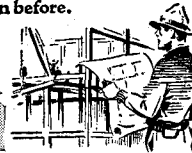
Old Town Canoes and rigging are not expensive. Send for a free catalog illustrating all models—paddling, sailing, sponson, square-stern. Also outboard boats for every purpose, including big, fast all-wood boats for family use. Rowboats. Dinghies. Write today! Old Town Canoe Co., 143 Main St., Old Town, Me.

"Old Town Canoes"

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Be independent. Earn \$3,000 to \$10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 352-L, Chicago

**CONSTIPATED
Since He Changed Jobs**

For two years after changing jobs he fought constipation... Ordinary laxatives lost their effect—left him "dragged out"—even weak—then worse than before.



**Solved Problem at Last
SAFE, ALL-VEGETABLE WAY!**

THEN his doctor told him, as yours will tell you—"Use a natural all-vegetable laxative." Discover the difference for yourself. Give Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) a trial tonight. See how much better you feel tomorrow—how refreshed—invigorated—a clear head—better digestion—a feeling of pep and aliveness. What a difference from minerals and laxatives containing phenol derivatives! The bowels act naturally—thoroughly—but gently as nature intended. For Nature's Remedy contains nothing but the natural laxative elements of plants and vegetables. That's why NR Tablets are so kind to your system. You'll want to use them regularly—whenever troubled with headaches, colds, biliousness or other conditions caused by accumulated bowel poisons. Get a 25c box at any drug store.

FREE 1935 Calendar-Thermometer, beautifully designed in colors and gold. Also samples TUMS and NR. Send stamp for postage and packing to A. H. LEWIS CO., Desk 118-CW, St. Louis, Mo.

Nature's Remedy GET A
NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT **25c BOX**

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

New War Against Crime

New Jersey Conference Stresses Need for Cooperation

The new offensive against crime got off to a good start in Trenton, New Jersey, where 2,000 delegates participated in a State-wide conference called by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, and adopted resolutions to harry the professional criminal out of existence. Chiefly stressed was the need for cooperation of State and Federal agencies.

Governor Hoffman issued a statement in which he declared "a determined expression for unification" had so dominated the conference that he would call on the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland to enter into a compact with New Jersey "to expedite mutual enforcement and administration of criminal laws and policies."

Such a compact is possible under permissive legislation enacted by Congress.

Recommendations Made

Resolutions adopted recommended the finger-printing of all adults in the United States, more rigid and better coordinated legislation for the control of firearms, closer cooperation between the States and the Federal Government, adoption of the alternate juror system in criminal trials, cooperative efforts in the use of police radio, and high speed communication among States, counties, and local police departments, strengthening of the laws to punish perjury, and legislation making it mandatory that uniform police records be kept.

Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, said that a score of legislatures had pending bills to compel local police forces to forward to Washington finger-prints of suspects under arrest.

Similar crime conferences will be held in Sacramento, California, on March 18, and in Portland, Oregon, on March 29. On March 29 and 30 the Advisory Committee on Crime, which has President Roosevelt's indorsement, will meet in Washington to consider reports on practical means of establishing a national crime institute and otherwise strengthening peace agencies.

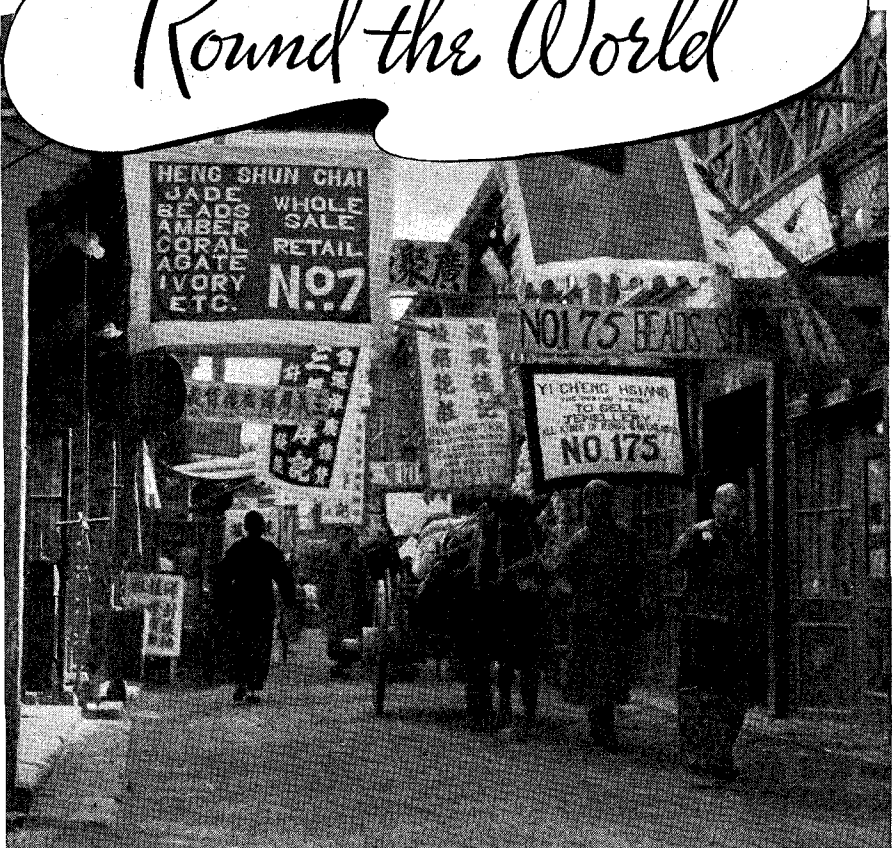
To Promote Temperance

(Continued from page 18)

would be forced on any community. "Whatever is done will be done because there is an obvious demand that it be done." The Council will abstain from criticizing those who believe in total abstinence.

Incorporators of the Council include, in addition to Mr. Colby, William Fellowes Morgan, Leonard V. Harrison, and Miss Elizabeth Laine. Among those who will serve on a committee for a dinner at which will be demonstrated the methods to be employed "to teach the value of moderation and temperance," are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Frederick H. Ecker, Bishop William T. Manning, Frank Presbrey, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, Henry J. Cochran, and Ogden H. Hammond.

GO THIS SUMMER!
Round the World



ONE SERVICE ALL THE WAY

In less than three months you can cruise by President Liner to a score of the fascinating places you've dreamed of seeing. Hawaii, and the palm-fringed beach at Waikiki. The fairy-land of Japan, with its bright-kimono'd people, its tiny gardens and mighty mountain peaks. The island-studded Inland Sea. Then China, treasure-house of the ages. The friendly, tropical Philippines. Malaya, where Singapore stands at the crossroads of the world. Ceylon . . . and India, with its Taj Mahal that symbolizes the romance of the storied East. Then Egypt, the Sphinx and Pyramids. Italy and France!

A world cruise used to take a lot of time and money. But nowadays, by President Liner, you can make a complete circuit of the globe in as little as 85 days—at a low First Class fare that makes it almost cheaper than staying home!

\$854
FIRST CLASS

Take your family! For children and others who have summer vacations, this world cruise is particularly ideal. You have ample time for sightseeing in every port. At many places you can leave your ship, take thrilling sidetrips to spots like Kyoto and Nara in Japan, then rejoin the same President Liner and continue on to new ports and new adventures. If you have time you may stopover as you please in any or all ports, always with the assurance that other similar President Liners will arrive at convenient intervals to carry you on. Two full years are allowed you by your ticket.

President Liners are noted for their delightfully informal shipboard life, and for the interesting people you always find on board. Every stateroom is outside. Every liner has an outdoor swimming pool. There is a sailing every other week from New York and California via Hawaii and the Sunshine Route, and from Seattle via the Short Route.

Let your travel agent help you plan your cruise (his services are free). Ask also about other President Liner trips—between New York and California via Havana and the Panama Canal, westbound and eastbound; and to the Orient and back at reduced summer roundtrip fares. Or see any of our offices: 604 Fifth Ave., New York; 110 So. Dearborn St., Chicago; Statler Bldg., Boston; 311 California St., San Francisco; 514 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Washington, D. C.; Toronto, Cleveland, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Diego, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

DON'T try an untried laxative!

WHEN a new breakfast food, or cigarette, or clothing style comes on the market, you may want to take a chance and try it. But... here's an exception to the rule. Don't try on your system any *untried, unproved* laxative. When you take a laxative you must *know*... don't experiment! Because the wrong laxative can do a lot of harm.

BE CAREFUL... NOW

Every once in a while there appears a new laxative that is made with chocolate... that comes wrapped in silver foil... that does everything possible to match Ex-Lax... but *without achieving Ex-Lax results*. They have come; and they have gone. But more and more people buy Ex-Lax every year.

WHY EX-LAX HAS WON THE TEST OF TIME

Ex-Lax has certain definite qualities. Millions of people know what they are. They know that it is as thorough as any laxative you can take. But they know that it's gentle too. Gentleness means that it won't cause stomach pains... won't upset you or leave you feeling weak afterwards. They know that Ex-Lax won't form a habit—that you don't have to keep on increasing the dose to get results. They know that Ex-Lax is easy to take—they know that it has its own distinctive chocolate flavor. But there is something beyond all this that people have found out about Ex-Lax that they can't put into words—and neither can we.

Ex-Lax comes in 10c and 25c boxes—at any drug store. If you would like to find out how good it is... at our expense... just mail the coupon below for a free sample.

COLD WAVE HERE... and we mean *colds*. Sneezing, sniffing, coughing, misery-creating colds. Guard against them this way: Get enough sleep, eat sensibly, dress warmly, keep out of drafts, keep your feet dry, and **KEEP REGULAR**... with Ex-Lax, the delicious chocolate laxative.

**When Nature forgets—
remember**

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

MAIL THIS COUPON—TODAY!

EX-LAX, Inc., P.O. Box 170
Times-Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.
V35 Please send free sample of Ex-Lax.

Name.....

Address.....

From Our Readers to Our Readers

End Relief, Aid Employment

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— As an American citizen and one of millions who would like to see the depression end, and the wheels of industry again grind out prosperity, I would suggest it would be a good idea if all relief measures and procedures ceased immediately.

People securing relief do not care a continental if they ever work again or not. As long as good old Uncle Sam "pays the bill" they live a life of ease and contentment with little if any worryment what so ever.

My suggestion would be that instead of the Government appropriating large sums of money for relief purposes, these appropriations be put into individual and private industry in order that the employer might have enough working capital to operate his plant, and give employment to hundreds and thousands of people.

LEON M. MALE.
Allentown, Pa.

[Excess reserves of member banks, according to *The Federal Reserve Bulletin* for February, "increased by nearly \$400,000,000 during the month (January) to a total of \$2,200,000,000, the largest on record."—Editor.]

Attacking Federal Control of Schools

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— It was suggested in your issue of March 2 that the Federal Government step in and take control of our schools, giving a uniform education to all and out of the same text-books. No one questions the right of any citizen to offer his suggestion for the betterment of our school system.

It labors indeed under many defects—but nothing could better suit the purposes of the most crack-brained doctrinaire than the adoption of such a measure as this.

All that would remain would be to see which class of cranks would succeed in having their pet theories foisted upon all the children of the land.

GORDON F. KNIGHT.
Norwalk, Connecticut.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Federal control of our public schools would mean uniformity, and uniformity always spells mediocrity.

Certain pseudoeducators with a penchant for uniformity seem to be enamored of the Federal control idea. This is in keeping with the current tendency to unload all responsibility on the Federal Government, a trend contrary to every Anglo-Saxon tradition of local self-government.

Even now, a slavish system, a dead-level uniformity and mediocrity, are the curses of our public schools.

And, not satisfied with this situation, some pseudoeducators would carry the idea further by putting teachers and pupils in educational lock-step from Maine to California.

Pittsburgh.



Uncle Sam's Nightmare

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh
Post-Gazette

Change Our Judicial System, Or—

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— There is much discussion at present about prevention of crime, and some criticism about the defense that unscrupulous lawyers give to criminals. Such lawyers deserve denunciation; but the chief trouble is not with the lawyers, but with the judicial system under which they serve.

They are employed by their clients to win the case regardless of justice or injustice. The real trouble goes back of the lawyers to the judicial system.

It has degenerated into a contest between lawyers to win their case regardless of justice. Under present conditions, in such a country as America, judges are just as likely, and as fully competent, to render just decisions, as are jurors. Why not supersede this present contest between lawyers by a court of justice for the sole purpose of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of the accused?

Thus we could avoid the immense cost and the protracted process and the numerous appeals of trials, and

also secure ampler justice. But if we will still persist in the farce of a judicial contest instead of justice, why not make it a practical and profitable contest? People like to witness a vigorous contest and are willing to pay for it.

By holding these contests in large buildings or arenas, charging a good price for tickets of admission and a tax of 20 or 25 per cent. on all winning bets, all the expenses of the contest could be paid, a substantial prize awarded to the winning contestant, and a considerable surplus for the Government's Treasury.

GEORGE N. MAKELY.
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

[It is estimated that 25,000 persons crowded into the court-room at Flemington, New Jersey, during the course of the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted of killing Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. Thousands of others were unable to gain admittance.—Editor.]

"Men's Insane Styles"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Your issue of February 16 carries the "pet peeve" of Mrs. Thanopolis which, briefly stated, consists of mere man's deplorable habits in dress, her conclusion being the cause of an alleged higher mortality-rate among men than women. This writer is rather bowled over by the hardihood of any one of her sex in casting such a brickbat from the glass house occupied by the female division of our race.

His sense of chivalry forbids the mention of more than a few foibles of the fair sex—three-inch heels that throw the body weight forward, thin soles worn sans rubbers upon wet pavements, sheer hose in zero weather, fur coats extending little below the waist-line (altho fashion changes decree them longer for a season or two), head-gear that ranges from the three-decker in the 'nineties to almost nothing in the 'thirty-fives—and—but space forbids.

MARVIN R. DOTY.
Stamford, Connecticut.



... but is it Circulation
or CIRCUS-lation?*

CIRCULATION can be either *solid* or *inflated*. If size is all that counts, then it might just as well be made of pumped-up rubber, for that kind of cannon ball looks just as heavy on the billboards and is a lot easier to lift . . . UP! UP! UP!

■ ■

Print a good newspaper and good advertisers in abundance will seek the good readers which that good newspaper attracts. Get your fundamentals right and you need no circus methods in any department. The right kind of people will buy your good newspaper, not because they want a bicycle or a cross-word puzzle prize but because they want . . . *your good newspaper*. And advertisers will buy your good newspaper, not because they want greater size at greater cost but because they want greater sales results at *less cost*.

That's the way it has worked out everywhere . . . everywhere advertisers have turned thumbs down on *mere quantity* . . . everywhere their one measuring stick has been QUALITY HOME-COVERAGE. This has been notably true in New York, where the biggest circulation has failed to attract the most advertising. So in Baltimore. So in Philadelphia. And certainly . . . SO IN CHICAGO . . . where THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, with more home-coverage, less waste, no CIRCUS-lation and known greater selling efficiency consistently carries

more advertising than any other Chicago daily . . . and has done so as far back as there are any records.

■ ■

That The Daily News *does* give the advertiser substantially more home-coverage in Greater Chicago than any other Chicago daily has been definitely established by the first thorough and authenticated home-coverage survey ever made (a survey which, incidentally, has never been successfully challenged) which proves that THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS HAS MORE HOME-COVERAGE IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS THAN ANY OTHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER. That advertisers recognize this was dramatically

shown in 1934 when, as usual, they placed more lineage in The Daily News than in any other Chicago Daily newspaper, despite the fact that, during this period, other Chicago newspapers printed over 1,500,000 lines of liquor and medical advertising *not admitted to the columns of THE DAILY NEWS*.

■ ■

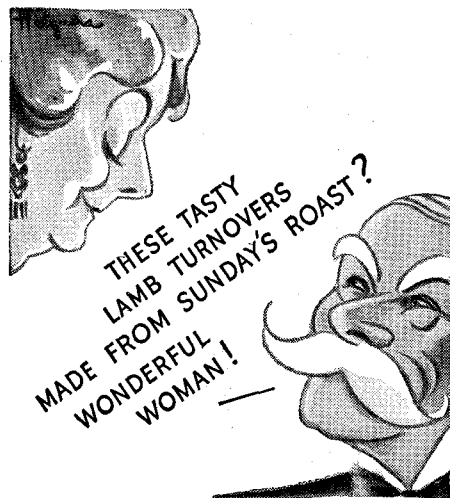
Upwards of 400,000 sound home-coverage is a better buy than any amount of CIRCUS-lation . . . advertisers have said so in the strongest way possible . . . WITH INSERTION ORDERS. Meanwhile they are not particularly impressed when the weight-lifter hoists what may be an inflated rubber cannon ball . . . UP! UP! UP!

*Circulation obtained by Circus Methods

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

-Chicago's Home Newspaper

GEORGE A. McDEVITT CO., National Advertising Representatives, NEW YORK—CHICAGO—PHILADELPHIA—DETROIT—SAN FRANCISCO



Do you want to surprise your husband, too? Do you want him, all unsuspecting, to eat leftovers and love 'em? Send for the new Lea & Perrins' Recipe Book, just off the press. Of its 180 grand new recipes 40 utilize leftovers, magically transforming them into dishes *de luxe*—thanks to Lea & Perrins, the original Worcestershire. It brings out the full flavor of food, gives the simplest recipe undreamed-of deliciousness. Get a bottle of Lea & Perrins today. And mail coupon below *now*—learn delightful new ways to prepare meat, fish, soups, sauces, salads, entrées, appetizers.

LEA & PERRINS

Sauce THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

LEA & PERRINS, Inc.
Dept. 203, 241 West St., N. Y. City
Please send me *free* your new 48-page recipe book, "Success in Seasoning."

Name
Address
City State

The Sensation in AIR-COOLED PIPES "AIRFLOW"

Now for a Lasting Cool Smoke

- 1 A MAN'S PIPE**
Large bowl holds sufficient tobacco for a real, long, comforting, satisfying smoke.
- 2 EASILY CLEANED**
Spiral air channel, big enough to do the job right, catches all sinter, easily cleaned.
- 3 DOUBLE-BARRELED**
Extra cooling chamber assures cool, clean, dry smoke. No other pipe has it. Patented.

FREE Pouch FOR PIPE & TOBACCO
Fine calfskin, with your 3-letter monogram in 22-K gold. (Pouch alone is worth \$2.00.) A complete pipe set you'll be proud to own.

THE AIRFLOW is a gentleman's quality pipe—a hand finished masterpiece in pipe making—made from selected briar roots (if a root isn't perfect, it doesn't make an Airflow), with the beautiful, smooth, natural true briar finish. One size; one shape; sold at one price—\$7.50.

Guaranteed for 5 Years
The patented features of Airflow in no way weaken its construction. The easy-cleaning parts stand years of use. Study the photograph—see how simple and effective are the improvements. No juices, flakes or ash can come through the two air channels.

TRIAL OFFER Smoke an Airflow 10 days and if you are not completely satisfied, return it and we will promptly refund your money. Enclose \$7.50 M. O. or check. Send \$1.00 deposit if you wish C. O. D. (This price includes Pouch with your 3-letter monogram in gold.)

LANDON & WARNER
360 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. P-24, Chicago

Among the Outstanding Books

Of Time and the River. By Thomas Wolfe. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; \$3.)

Thomas Wolfe already is a legendary figure in American literature. "Look Homeward, Angel," published five years ago,

The Author

Thomas Clayton Wolfe was born at Asheville, North Carolina, on October 3, 1900. At nineteen he was graduated from the University of North Carolina, where he was one of the original Carolina Playmakers. Three years later he received an M.A. from Harvard, where he studied in Prof. George Pierce Baker's 47 Workshop. Leaving Harvard, Wolfe traveled and studied in Europe before joining New York University's faculty as an English instructor (1924-'30). "Look Homeward, Angel" appeared in 1929. Winning a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship, in May, 1930, he again went abroad.

Large and heavy, but youthful in appearance, he has the visionary's expressive countenance—high forehead, clear eye, cleft chin. Most of his prolific wordage is put on paper from midnight until 5 A.M. Dostoyevsky is his literary idol; James Joyce somewhat his stylist.

made his fame. That book was a frankly autobiographical novel, telling the story of *Eugene Gant* in the State of *Catawba*, obviously the North Carolina where Wolfe grew up and went to college.

The book attracted scant attention when published; but its fame grew steadily—Sinclair Lewis, in his Nobel Prize address, recognized Wolfe as perhaps the most promising "new" writer in America.

For years his next book has been promised. Stories have been told of his appearing at the Scribner office with manuscripts totaling half, or three quarters of, or a million words, of his being asked to cut it in half, of his anguish in deleting passages, and of his final return with thousands of words scratched out, but more added than he had omitted. Now, at last, appears the gigantic, gargantuan successor to "Look Homeward, Angel"; and, with it, the announcement that this 450,000-word book is "the second of a series of six, of which the first four have now been written, and the first two published."

"Of Time and the River" is the story of five years (1920-'25) in Wolfe's own life, but it also is an epic of American youth, the story of a quest for the essential America, which begins in North Carolina, is pursued in Boston and New York, followed in exile in England and France, and concludes with the return of the writer to his home.

Thomas Wolfe writes with a frenzy unparalleled among modern writers. He writes with fury and ecstasy, with a rare frankness of turbulent emotion, with a sense of the importance of every second of life which stands in passionate contrast to the futilitarianism of so much modern writing.

His book is a patchwork of a hundred

short stories linked with prose poems to North Carolina, to New England, to Manhattan, to the rivers and forests of America, written in fever-heat, in the knowledge that despite the swift cataract of his words, the intangible can not be touched, and before he can get it down on paper "the imperial and magnificent minute is gone forever which, with all its promises, its million intuitions, he wishes to clothe with the living substance of beauty."

If there is a certain lack of restraint, of decorum, of selectivity in his furious prose, there still is an aliveness which is peculiarly American. The young hero (himself) plunges eagerly into life. He wants to read all the books that have ever been written, to know all the people, see all the places.

Poetry of America

What he hates most of all is weary acquiescence in defeat. It may be "young," Wolfe seems to be shouting, to retain the proud and foolish hopes and dreams of youth, but it is all that makes life worth living, and America is unique in the world in that it retains that hope and youth.

He had read of England, but the rivers of England turned out to be so small, the people so hidebound, the food so tasteless. The boy concludes that the writers of England had written so magnificently of good because they so seldom had it, had been the greatest poets because the love and substance of great poetry were so rare among them.

So the youth returns to the land where his fathers had felled trees, fought Indians, and been buried, still questing, still undaunted. The book ends with the passengers climbing aboard one of those huge transatlantic liners which, tho built in Europe, without America have no meaning.

"Of Time and the River" is a book almost as big as "Anthony Adverse," as full of life and adventure and of faith in man's destiny, but contemporaneously alive and unblushing as Walt Whitman in its proclamation of the poetry of America.

Worth Reading

Chaucer's "The Canterbury Tales." Translated into modern English by Frank Ernest Hill. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. \$3.)

"Children of the Wild." By Grey Owl. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.) A Canadian Indian's story of the return of the beaver.

"Spanish Raggle-Taggle." By Walter Starkie. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. \$3.50.) Adventures with a fiddle in North Spain.

"Shining and Free." By G. B. Stern. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.) More adventures of the priceless matriarch.

"The Time Is Ripe." By Walter Greenwood. (Garden City: Doubleday Doran and Company. \$2.50.) Life in England on the dole.

"Green Light." By Lloyd C. Douglas. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company. \$2.50.) For those who like happiness books.

"Act of Darkness." By John Peale Bishop. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.) An autobiographical novel of boyhood in West Virginia.

Indexing the Local News

Paul P. Foster, Librarian of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, tells in the March issue of *Wilson Bulletin* of the need for the local public library to maintain a newspaper index as a record of the worth-while contents of the daily press of a community.

This record of each day's events, emphasizing the constructive news and also the community and regional history in general, would make "available the vast stores of information locked away in files of the local newspapers." Mr. Foster suggests this work could be done with Federal work-relief funds.

"The columns of the newspapers reflect the trend of public opinion even more accurately than official documents," writes Mr. Foster, and "To the newspapers of our communities the historian turns to interpret the mind of the people during any crisis. . . . For this quest the newspaper index is the indispensable key to the treasure-house of facts. . . . Yet in the United States there is but one such index, published by the New York *Times*."

Librarians agree with Mr. Foster's opinion of the *Times* Index: "For twenty-one years these unique volumes have been recognized as the indispensable key to national and international affairs. Limited in circulation, their publication has meant an annual loss of several thousand dollars, which has been generously defrayed by their public-spirited sponsor, Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, as one of his many similar contributions to the reference facilities of the country."

Contributors to This Issue

Kenneth G. Crawford is thirty-two years old and a graduate of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. While attending college he was the Editor of *The Round Table*, school paper. He has been a correspondent for the United Press in various Middle Western cities and at Washington, D. C. At one time he was Political Editor of the Buffalo *Times*. Returning to the nation's capital last year, Mr. Crawford became Correspondent there for the New York *Post*. He is married, has two children, and lives at Alexandria, Virginia.

Herbert Ranson, English-born, has been an American citizen for many years. As a young man in the theater, he was closely associated with George Bernard Shaw, and his first trip to America was made as representative of the Irish dramatist to supervise the production of "The Philanderer." One of his earliest acting engagements was with Cyril Maude; it lasted four years and took him all over the world. He has toured extensively with Walter Hampden, playing *Horatio*, *Banquo*, *Louis XIII*, and *King Edward*. He was *Caiaphas* in "The Dark Hours," a play by Don Marquis. Currently, he is *The Rev. Alfred Davidson* in "Rain."

Charles Fitzhugh Talman is the Librarian of the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C., and is a frequent contributor of popular articles on meteorological subjects to the New York *Times*, New York *Herald Tribune*, *Nature Magazine*, and *The American Mercury*. Mr. Talman is the author of "Our Weather" and "The Realm of the Air."

NEW WONDERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE
April 1-15

THE SEARCH FOR SOCIAL SECURITY
Apr. 16-May 2

GAMBLING—Who Wins?
May 3-16

QUESTIONING YOUTH
May 17-31

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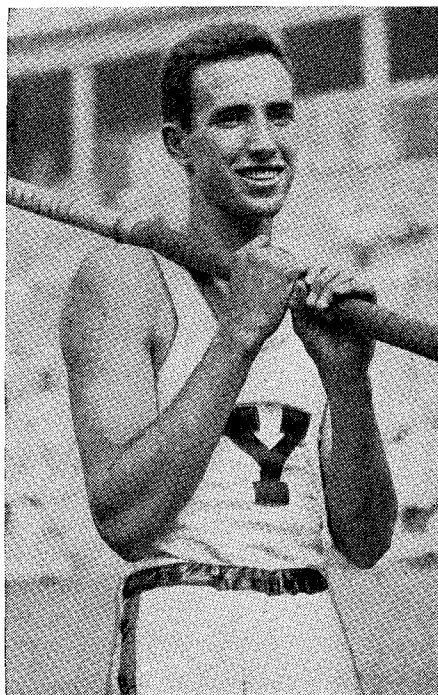
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Over the Bar With the Greatest of Ease

*Keith Brown, Yale's Great Pole-Vaulter, Scoffs at the Theory That His Specialty Is Dangerous—
He Hopes to Break Graber's Record and Set One of His Own*



Acme

"Doubler in brass": Keith Brown, pole-vaulter and high-jumper

Keith Brown, Yale's phenomenal pole-vaulter—most of the good pole-vaulters from New Haven have been phenomenal—has one major athletic ambition at the time of writing: he wants to crack the world outdoor-record of fourteen feet, four and three-eighths inches, held by Bill Graber of Southern California. Brown will be graduated in June.

Right after he had broken his own intercollegiate indoor record of fourteen feet, seven-eighths of an inch at the recent I.C. 4-A meet with a vault of fourteen feet, three and a quarter inches, the Eli captain announced he was going out to beat Graber's mark "at every opportunity this spring." His own world indoor record of fourteen feet, four inches was made at New Haven, February 17, 1934.

Brown will have several cracks at Graber's record before he hangs up his pole for future Yale undergraduates to ogle with wonder and respect. He hopes to clear fourteen feet, six inches or better at the National A.A.U. meet in Lincoln, Nebraska, or at the combined Yale-Harvard *versus* Oxford-Cambridge meet in England next summer. After that, record or no record, he will go to work.

In the Tradition

Brown is something of an heir to the New Haven pole-vault tradition. His uncle, Bob Gardner, was the first man to clear thirteen feet in intercollegiate competition. That was before the War. Sabin Carr, another Yale athlete, is one of the pole-vault "greats" of all time.

Brown did a lot of high-jumping before he went in for the pole-vault. He confided

that he gave up the former for the latter because he "wasn't such a good jumper." He still jumps, however, and soon after making that statement, he won the high-jump for Yale with a leap of six feet, four inches at the I.C. 4-A meet by a process known to the sports-writers as "doubling in brass." In meets decided by performances of teams rather than individuals, "doubling in brass"—competing in more than one event—is a matter of course.

Brown started his pole-vaulting as a youngster. He began at about eight feet in Hinsdale, Illinois. He didn't get any regular coaching until he went to Andover, where he went to thirteen feet, four and five-eighths inches. He did thirteen feet, ten inches as a freshman at Yale, and, finally, fourteen feet, four inches as a junior.

He harbors a palpable dislike for journalistic color-stories on sports, refuses to don the robes of an athletic prophet, or even wax serious. An ingenuous grin, which makes him look younger than he is, lights up his features continually while he is talking.

Contrary to what Brown calls "public opinion," pole-vaulting is not a dangerous sport. He thinks the high hurdles are much more so. To him pole-vaulting is "good fun and wonderful exercise."

Danger a Myth

"I know the sports-writers like to put color into their stories, but the fact is there isn't any falling sensation. There's no danger, and it doesn't hurt to fall fourteen feet. The pole seldom breaks, and, when it does, a trained vaulter lands on his feet."

"As far as this talk about ultimate records goes, all you can do is guess at them. I should say that my guess of between fourteen-six and fifteen feet for the pole-vault is as good as yours."

Brown thinks the climate has a lot to do with records: "All the pole-vaulters do better in California. The conditions are right in that climate. I think Sabin Carr would have done better when he was vaulting had he had California weather."

"Competition hasn't much to do with record-breaking: experience is the factor. Nor is there anything to this psychology theory about knowing the height of the bar. A vaulter isn't bothered when he knows he has to jump a certain height, contrary to a widely accepted theory that he is."

Even so, Brown thought he was doing only fourteen, one and a half at the I.C. 4-A meet. Al McGall, the judge, purposely deceived him on this same theory.

Brown, who is as slim as the pole he uses, and one of the most graceful of all vaulters, has an idea that the supremacy of America in his specialty may be attributed to the superior mastery in this country of the technique. Only Charlie Hoff, of Norway, has challenged Americans in this event.

"It's the same as the Finns and the jav-

elin: they know how to throw it better than we do. They've mastered the technique. We have made a specialty of the pole-vault over here, and know how to do it better than the Europeans, as a whole.

"And I think the same goes for Yale's record in the pole-vault. It's a specialty at New Haven. We have had the benefit of excellent coaching and slow-motion moving-pictures have been used a great deal."

Importance of Legs

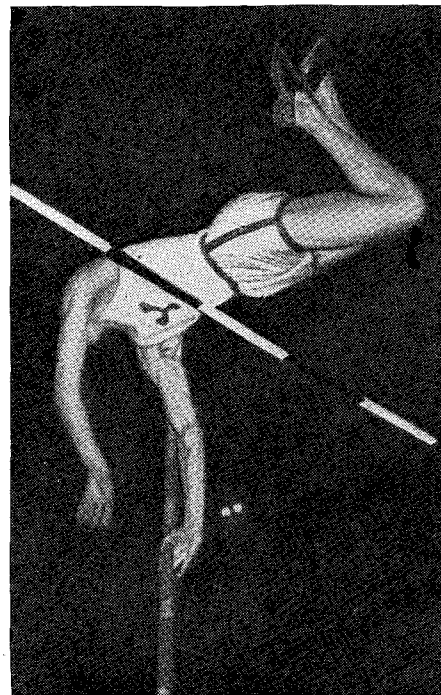
Brown pole-vaults almost the year round. He also shoots a daily game of golf in the summer, playing consistently in the seventies. He indulges in occasional gym-work, and does a lot of running.

"The most important thing in pole-vaulting is to have good legs," which puts the pole-vaulters in the same class with the bike-racers. Ask Reggie McNamara about that!

The interview, which was squeezed into a fifteen-minute period before dinner, was almost up. Brown was restless.

"The greatest track performance I ever saw? Bill Bonthron beating Glenn Cunningham in the 1,500 meters last June at Milwaukee in 3.48.8. The best vault? Bill Graber's fourteen feet, four and three-eighths inches at Palo Alto, California, in 1932."

As he rushed off to dinner, Brown confided he didn't think he would do much in the meet that night. He hadn't done fourteen feet the week before in the dual meet with Cornell. *N.B.*—He merely broke his own indoor intercollegiate record, and remains unbeaten in intercollegiate competition in the pole-vault.



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Over the bar: Brown, of Yale, a subject for any sculptor

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Chetahs as Retrievers

This one Taught to Spring Pheasants and Retrieve Ducks



© Field & Stream

A trained chetah proving that retrieving is not limited to gun-dogs; Eltinge F. Warner taking the bird

When young Woolworth Donahue of Long Island was in Africa on a big-game hunting-trip he captured a three-month-old chetah. To-day that chetah, according to Eltinge F. Warner, sportsman and Editor of *Field & Stream*, is the only one trained to retrieve ducks and pheasants.

The chetah—the dictionary describes him as the hunting-leopard of Southwestern Asia and Northern Africa—developed rickets, and Donahue cured him by injecting lime into his spine and massaging his legs. Ever since, the chetah has followed his master around like a dog—even sleeping on the bed with him.

Mr. Warner, who has "gunned" at many spaniel and retriever trials, went down to Donahue's shooting-box on Long Island, saw the chetah, and decided to try him on ducks. The two men gave the animal a taste of a duck, and, in three or four hours, the chetah learned to retrieve it.

"I was so interested by this experience," said Mr. Warner, "that I was curious to see if he would wind, spring, and retrieve pheasants.

"On two occasions when he got the wind of the pheasants, he started his rush, and one pheasant started to run. When the chetah saw the pheasant's head stuck up, as these animals hunt by sight, he made a bound, and when the pheasant got off the ground, he jumped three or four feet into the air and slapped him down with his paw and killed him without a shot."

To Mr. Warner's knowledge this is the only chetah trained to retrieve ducks and pheasants, and which will allow a human-being to take the game out of his mouth.

While this particular chetah showed in his retrieving none of the finish which is required of good shooting-dogs—Labradors, Chesapeakes, Spaniels, etc.—he did allow his master and Mr. Warner to remove the bird from his mouth.

Mr. Donahue's chetah—as yet unnamed—is believed to be the only one in the world trained to hunt like a gun-dog.



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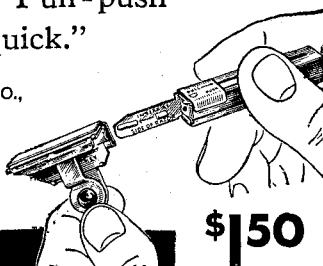
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Insanity and Bob-Sleds

Fox, Olympic Trial Victor, Admits
He Was Scared at First



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Winners: "Donna" Fox and his team after taking Olympic trials

From the Bronx to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany—scene of the 1936 Olympic bob-sledding races—is a distance of several thousand miles, but John ("Donna") Fox made it figuratively in one minute, forty-four and forty-three one-hundredths seconds. That was the time he and his "three blind mice" clocked in winning the four-man Olympic trials at Lake Placid recently.

The "three blind mice" are the three men behind the driver on the sled.

The Bronx undertaker, whose hobby bears a potentially morbid relation to his business, had his first bob-sled ride in 1932. He was "badly frightened and yelled for the brakes." Since then he has been "crazy" on the subject.

The first obstacle he had to overcome in attaining his objective was his family. When they learned that "Donna"—the name by which he is known to the bob-sledders—wanted to make the 1936 squad, Mr. Fox was ordered home from Lake Placid with the distinct understanding that if he continued to entertain such thoughts he might conceivably be dispatched to the nearest psychopathic ward. It wasn't safe, or even decent, this death-defying business.

"Rocking the Runners"

The thirty-nine-year-old Mr. Fox, who used to play college football, does not see what there is to become excited about in bob-sledding. He admitted that attaining a speed of eighty-five miles an hour has its compensations, but insisted that the real race is won preparatory to the trial heats: nights spent in "rocking the runners" to obtain the highest amount of speed and narrowing them down so that they will bite the icebanks without slewing—commonly known as skidding—an ever-present danger.

Mr. Fox has suffered many disappointments, the most acute being the loss of the National A.A.U. championship to Curtis Stevens by 99/100's of a second. The speed is so great in bob-sledding that the times

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have to be clocked in hundredths of a second.

"Donna" admitted the thrills: "A thrill a minute, particularly in winning the Olympic trials. We were coming down through White Face," the stocky, chubby-faced daredevil said, "on the driving-line, at about seventy miles an hour, when, suddenly, coming to an outlet of a curve, I realized that the sled was perilously close to the top, and, for a second, it was out of control—it was this second, I believe, that gave us the championship. I regained control and we shot out of the ice-bank at top speed."

"Peeking" a Sin

Bob-sledding has its amusing moments, too. "Donna," shoving aside his lamb chops for a second, recalled the time he had to strike a person in front of him over the head—he was acting as brake on a four-seater—for committing the unforgivable sin of "peeking," which throws the sled off-keel.

"This is a very dangerous thing to do, and, at the conclusion of the run, the person turned around, and, in an indignant feminine voice, demanded a prompt explanation—which was given."

The Fox team is well-balanced. "Donna" weighs 200 pounds; Max Bly, 205; Dick Lawrence, who used to be one of Jim Ten Eyck's varsity oarsmen at Syracuse, 227, and Jim Bickford, the brake, 202.

Incidentally, Fox is the first bob-sled driver to adopt ear-phones similar to those used in air-planes. He talked to Bickford on the record dash which won the Olympic trials.

Mr. Fox is enthusiastic about his competitors, altho there aren't many of them. There are no more than ten drivers who are allowed to start from the top of the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Slide, which is a mile and a half long, and only four are permitted to drive passengers. Mr. Fox is one of the four.

Praise for Stevens Boys

"The Stevens brothers have shown their sportsmanship ever since they took up bob-sledding. They have shared the fruits of their hard work, experimented with every driver on the run. If it were not for their skill and knowledge of bob-sledding, the 1932 Olympic records would still be standing."

The Stevens brothers—there are four of them—aren't the only members of their family who are "bobbies": Mrs. James Stevens, their seventy-year-old mother, recently took her first ride down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Slide just "to stop all this bob-sled talk I have been hearing around the house for the last five years." She had a "grand" time, and wrote a piece for the papers about it.

Curtis Stevens set the four-man record in the Adirondack A.A.U. test recently in 1.43.66 for a single heat.

Fifteen men have been selected as members of the 1936 Olympic bob-sled team of the United States as a result of the trials won by Fox.

Fox, whose complexion never could have been acquired anywhere but in the great outdoors, closed the interview with this provocative comment:

"You don't have to be crazy to be a bob-sledder—but it helps."

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Wall Street Has Melancholia

The Gloom Is Deep and Pessimism Prevails in the Byways of Finance; President Roosevelt's Misunderstood Remarks Were Unfortunate; the Capital Market Is Stirring

By ROBERT WINSMORE

Not less dense than London's famous pea-soup fog is the despondency which at times envelops Wall Street. For a time last week the gloom there was intense. Even the slam-bangings of Hugh-Huey warfare failed to enliven; there was no light save for one bewildered moment when the President talked too vaguely and too much at a Washington press conference and produced a fleeting mirage of new inflation.

Such melancholy is not novel, and the pessimism that attends it is not dependable. Always when Wall Street is not earning its salt there is depression of spirit, self-pity, exaggeration of all potential evils, including those which are merely negative. All that is on view now, and the mood is being coddled. It is natural, perhaps, but strabismic.

Obviously, there is no present prospect of such clear skies and lively markets as would make Wall Street wholly happy and profitably employ all of its compressed, but still great, machine. Obviously, too, there are too many dangers and uncertainties, political and industrial, domestic and foreign, to warrant optimism that is not cautious. But the sun does shine now and then, the grass does grow here and there, and for such drab dejection and moping and whimpering as the financial community has staged of late there is no better word than hysteria.

The Wall Street happiness of 1929 was also hysteria. Extremes, of whatever sort, are notoriously deceptive.

Dollar Doubt

Altho somewhat clarified in short order, the President's misunderstood remarks concerning dollars and prices and debts were unfortunate. They reminded financial conservatives that further dollar devaluation is not out of the Presidential mind, that higher price-tags on commodities are, by his thinking, desirable. They reminded speculators of all sorts that guessing as to Administration expedients may and must be continued. Denial of immediate purpose to devalue was far from being wholly clarifying.

Whether or not the President's remarks were as untimely as they seemed with respect to the unsettled situation in international exchange is something else again. Perhaps, by misconstruction or otherwise, they had more to do with what followed in that quarter than was at once apparent. Within a day or two Paris was calling for a stabilization parley, the British pound was holding a sharp recovery from its previous collapse, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer was making pointed reference to the "risk of putting the pound at the mercy of either the franc or the dol-

lar," in connection with admission that "one day or another we and the other countries will, in all probability, go back to an international gold standard."

Necessarily, whether soon or late, international currency stabilization will be accomplished only after a deal of international jockeying. It will involve many concessions which will be strongly resisted until they are made. Meanwhile, wise men will take all declarations of policy and purpose with salt. France will continue vehemently to refuse to devalue the franc, and Great Britain will continue stoutly to refuse to stabilize the pound until the very moment of their agreement to do so.

New Bonds for Old

Notwithstanding gloom and apprehension and the Wall Street nursing thereof, there are distinct signs of stirring in the capital market, long so discouragingly dormant. The enthusiasm with which the Government's huge low-rate refunding announcement was first received last week was undeniably impressive.

New securities totaling \$2,378,000,000 were offered—bonds bearing only 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. interest in exchange for Liberties bearing 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Treasury notes bearing only 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. in exchange for maturities bearing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Never before in its history has the Government attempted comparable financing upon such advantageous terms.

Similarly, within the week, the State of New York quickly sold \$45,000,000 bonds maturing in from ten to fifty years at an average net interest cost of 2.30 per cent.—that also being a record for comparable financing. A coincident sign of capital-market readiness was furnished by a prompt twelvefold oversubscription of \$20,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Bank short-term debentures.

Upon the heels of these, Chairman Kennedy, of SEC, exultantly announced the registration of a new \$43,000,000 bond issue by Swift & Co., whereby outstanding 5 per

cent. obligations will be refunded at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

This is the largest single registration under the Securities Act of 1933, and the first under the modified rules which SEC put into force last January. The interest rate is the lowest proposed for similar industrial corporation bonds since the World War. Chairman Kennedy hopefully hailed the financing as marking the end of the new security-market jam.

Bankers Ready

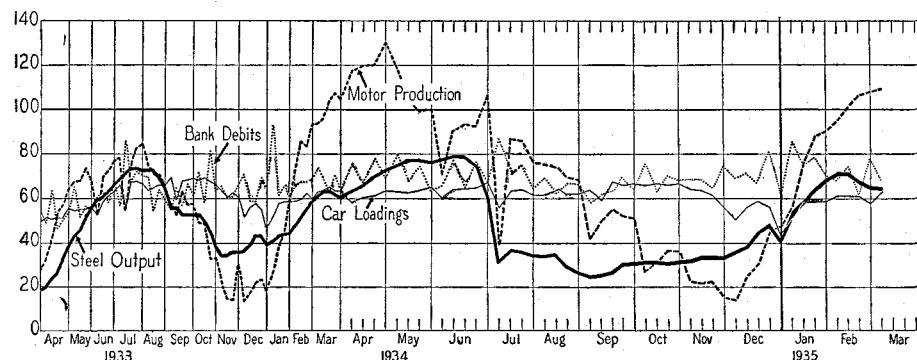
Other corporate refunding will follow, perhaps speedily. With the Federal regulations softened and the gold-clause question no longer obstructive, various banking interests are admittedly preparing to test the opportunities increasingly indicated by the success of Federal and State offerings.

A \$45,000,000 refunding operation by Pacific Gas & Electric is in early prospect. Atlantic Coast Line and New York Central refinancings are impending. The Port of New York Authority is about to raise \$22,000,000, or perhaps \$35,000,000. Other projects are not far from disclosure.

The importance is manifest. To be sure, new investment funds, rather than adjustments of old obligations, are what industrial recovery requires from the capital market. Primarily requisite, however, is the breaking of the deadlock which long has blocked the flow of investment capital into corporate enterprise. By whatever means accomplished, that will be definitely heartening.

Bank Deposits Climbing

Federal Reserve member banks' deposits climbed to \$33,850,000,000 in 1934, a gain of \$6,700,000,000 over 1933, it was disclosed last week. The largest percentage of increase in deposits was in small banks in agricultural areas. Of the total, \$10,000,000,000 was in savings; \$15,000,000,000 in demand deposits.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1935, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending March 2.

What's Ahead for These Stocks?

Am. Rolling Mill	Borg Warner
Gen. Electric	Am. Radiator
Loew's	Caterpillar Trac.
Fairbanks Morse	Pennsylvania
Bendix Aviat.	Mont. Ward
Int. Harvester	Com'l Credit
Int. Nickel	Am. Loco.

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Stock Exchange Head

Interest in Wall Street's civil war to reform Stock Exchange management was heightened last week by the open naming of two Exchange Governors to contend for the Presidency with the present incumbent, Richard Whitney. At the same time nearly one hundred members and non-members were put forth as candidates for twenty-one other Exchange offices which are to be filled by election on May 13. Never before in the history of the institution has there been such dissension.

Very promptly one of the two new presidential nominees declined to run. That was John Wesley Hanes, an Exchange member for only eight weeks, a Governor for only seven, whose proposed candidacy had made Wall Street conservatives gasp and wonder why. Better known to the Stock Exchange rank and file, more logical as a candidate, is Charles R. Gay, prominent Brooklyn churchman, senior partner of the old brokerage house of Whitehouse & Co., Exchange member since 1911, Governor since 1931.

Present President Richard Whitney joined the Exchange in 1912, was made a Governor in 1919, Vice President in 1928, President in 1930. Now, after four years of leadership in a dogged, but futile, struggle against overwhelming odds to maintain the Exchange's outmoded independence and traditions, his continuation in office has been made highly uncertain.

Shrewd observers believe, however, that he is less menaced by rival candidates within the membership than by the shadowy non-member of national repute who has been proposed by Edward A. Pierce and other potent Wall Street insurgents as a more desirable replacement.

Gas and Oil Futures

Wall Street brokers have added gasoline and crude oil to the list of products in which they do business. For the first time in the history of the petroleum industry, trading in contracts for future deliveries were inaugurated by the progressive young Commodity Exchange last week. Eminent Stock Exchange firms forthwith advertised their ability to handle such novel dealings for clients.

First day's transactions involved 1,386,000 gallons of "gas," 1,400 barrels of crude oil. Initial prices for deliveries next June approximated five and three-quarters cents a gallon for the former, \$1.25 a barrel for the latter.

At inauguration exercises, the Department of Commerce's blessing was bestowed upon the new enterprise by its representative, William E. Dunn, who spoke hopefully of favorable effects on foreign trade. Energetic Jerome Lewine, Commodity Exchange President, called hitherto uncontrolled oil-price fluctuations disrupting. There is no thought of supplanting the industry's present marketing facilities, he said.

The new market is designed to provide the oil trade with means to hedge—that is to say, to insure—against adverse price movements.

Bridge That Gap

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)

(CHART No. 9: As of March 9, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g.—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Repeal of Income Tax Publicity.—This bill (H.R. 6359), sponsored by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is one of the shortest before the 74th Congress. It would cancel the law of last year which provides for publicity on income tax statements.

The new bill, which was introduced March 4, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 55(b) of the Revenue Act of 1934 relating to filing and making public certain income statements is repealed."

The Ways and Means Committee, as the Chart shows, already has completed its consideration of the measure and reported it to the House for action.

Among new bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Oil Regulation.—This bill, introduced by Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, and numbered S. 2027, would regulate oil commerce under a Federal Petroleum Board of five members, including the Secretary of the Interior as Chairman. Others would be appointed by the President, and at least three of them would represent trade associations within the industry.

The Board would determine the consumption demand of the country, and make apportionment among the several producing States, and, under certain conditions, among the pools and smaller units. However, no quotas would be fixed for pools, fields, leases, or properties within a State, where, through State authority or otherwise, the production of crude petroleum is kept within the demand for production from that State.

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining.

Prevention of Picketing.—Under a bill (S. 2039) presented by Senator Byrnes, of South Carolina, it would become a felony to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any one to be employed in obstructing the practise of peaceful picketing. A penalty of a \$5,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both, is provided. The measure was sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

TVA Injunction Bonds.—As a result of the recent court decisions adverse to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, sponsor of the original TVA Act, has introduced a bill (S. 2095) to help the TVA. Any one who seeks court-orders to restrain the Tennessee Valley Authority from its activities would be required to pay the costs of the delay if the petition finally is denied. The bill was sent to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Bank of the United States.—Senator Nye, of North Dakota, and Representative Sweeney, of Ohio, have introduced bills (S. 2162 and H.R. 6382 respectively) to create a Bank of the United States. This bank would be the sole agency of the Congress to issue money and regulate its value. It would be under a board of directors, one of whom would be elected by each State as Representatives to Congress are elected, who in turn would name an executive board of seven. The Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency would act as *ex-officio* members.

Branch banks would be established in all States. The bank would purchase the Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, gold and silver certificates, Treasury notes of 1890 and U. S. notes, and in their stead would issue notes of its own.

The bill was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee in each House.

Title and Author 1	Bill Number 2	HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President		
		Committee Referred To 3	Committee Amendments 4	Date Rep't'd To House 5	House Floor Amendments 6	Final Action 7	Committee Referred To 8	Committee Amendments 9	Date Rep't'd To Senate 10	Senate Floor Amendments 11	Final Action 12	Conference Rep't Approved 13	President's Signature 14	15
BONUS Patman	HR1	W. & M.	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas	S2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fin.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tydings	S1938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fin.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA. Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	Passed 1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	Passed 1-17	S-1-25	H-1-39	2-2
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA. Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	Passed 1-16	Appro.	(4)	1-25	(4)	Passed 1-28	S-2-4	H-2-4	2-13
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA. Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	Passed 1-18	Appro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-25	.....	.....	.....
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(b)	3-1	(e)	.....	.....	.....	.....
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(d)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.F.C. Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g	.....	1-28	(4)	Passed 1-29	Bank'g	(3)	1-23	(4)	Passed 1-25	S-1-31	H-1-31	1-31
4 BILLION RELIEF Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(e)	Passed 1-30	.....	.....	.....
"BABY BONDS" Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(3)	1-23	(4)	Passed 1-25	Fin.	None	1-29	None	Passed 1-30	None	2-4	.....
SOCIAL INSURANCE Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagner	S1130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fin.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30-HR. WEEK Connelly	HR2746	Labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Judic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black	S87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOME LOAN Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(f)	2-21	.....	.....	Bank'g	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	.....	.....	.....	Passed 1-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	Passed 1-30	S-2-6	Feb. 20	.....
CROP LOANS Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	None	1-21	Agri.	(4)	1-29	(4)	Passed 1-30	S-2-7	.....	.....
Smith	S859	Agri.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Agri.	(2)	1-17	None	Passed 1-21	.....	.....	.....
OIL Disney	HR3658	I.C.	.....	2-14	Minor	Passed 2-18	Mines	(3)	1-21	(3)	Passed S-2-22	H-2-22	2-22	.....
Connally	S1190	I.C.	(6)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FARM CREDIT Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	.....	.....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	.....	.....	.....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOOD, DRUG Mead	HR3972	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Comm.	(6)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copeland	S5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Comm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McCarran	S580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BANKING Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bank'g	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TRANSPORT. Huddleston	HR5262	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bus. Truck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rayburn	HR5365	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ICC Reorg.	HR5379	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Trans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler	S1629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bus. Trans.	S1635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ICC Reorg.	S1632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Trans.	S1634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankruptcy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOLDING CO'S. Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	I.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AAA AMEND. Jones	HR5585	Agri.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Agri.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith	S1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LABOR BOARD Wagner	S1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) The House Committee on Ways and Means has completed its consideration of these and related bonus bills but its report has not been completed and probably will not be made to the House until next week.

(b) The Senate Appropriations Committee reduced the total of the War Department Appropriations Bill by \$3,624,794.

(c) The Senate accepted amendments made by the Appropriations Committee (see Footnote (b) above.)

(d) The House struck out provision for \$10,000 for an

Under Secretary of the Interior in the annual appropriations bill for the Department of Interior.

(e) Upon reconsidering the \$4,880,000,000 work-relief bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported it to the Senate a second time without the "prevailing wage" amendment but it fixed the amounts which might be used for the various types of project.

(f) The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported a revised home loan bill numbered H. R. 6021 to take the place of H. R. 5531 which previously has been carried in the Chart.

The Literary Digest

for March 16, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 11



WHOLE NO. 2343

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue
New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, Editor

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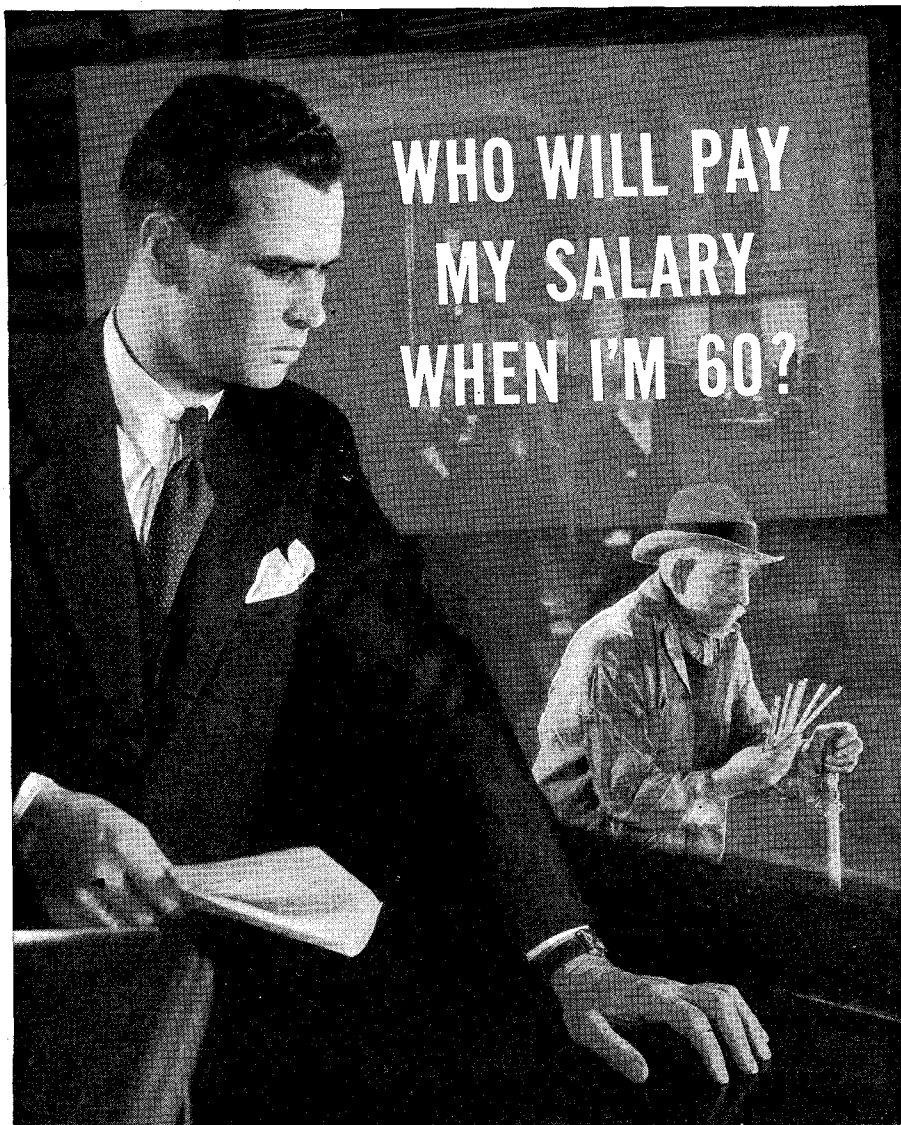
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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Up and At 'Em!—"Shall we have a friendly game of cards?"

"No, let's play bridge."—*Troy (N.Y.) Times.*

Baby's Night Out.—WIFE—"Why don't you put the cat out as I told you?"

ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR—"I put something out. Ye gods! It must have been the baby!"—*Border Cities Star.*

Depends Upon the View-Point.—A London doctor touring in the provinces had difficulty in obtaining suitable lodgings in a small town.

One landlady, showing him a dingy bedroom, remarked persuasively, "As a whole, this is quite a nice room, isn't it?"

"Yes, madam," he agreed, "but as a bedroom it's no good."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Silence!—In the dimly lit conservatory Herbert had asked Elsie to marry him. She had consented with fitting modesty.

"Bertie, dear," she murmured, "am I the only girl—"

"Now, look here, dearest," he interrupted, "don't ask me if you are the only girl I ever loved. You know as well as I do that—"

"Oh, that wasn't the question at all, Bertie," she answered. "I was just going to ask you if I was the only girl that would have you."—*London Opinion.*

In and Out.—"You introduced a bill?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "It was a very successful introduction. They treated it like so many debutantes are treated; gave it a lovely reception and then forgot about it."—*Washington Evening Star.*

All Is Well.—"Mose, you lazy rascal, do you think it right to leave your wife at the wash-tub while you spend your time fishing?"

"Oh, yassuh, mah wife doan need no watchin'. She wuk jest as hard as if'n I wuz dere."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Pick the Loser.—MRS. HENPECKED (sarcastically)—"I suppose you've been to see a sick friend—holding his hand all evening!"

MR. HENPECKED (sadly)—"If I'd been holding his hand, I'd have made some money."—*Columbia Jester.*

More Next Week.—Dora had returned from Sunday-school where she had been for the first time.

"What did my little daughter learn this morning?" asked her father.

"That I am a child of Satan," was the beaming reply.—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Sounds Like a Plot.—Under lights never dimmed he will be carelessly watched by two guards.—*Iowa City paper.*

Deny It If You Will.

GIRLS WITH

FEET BEST DANCERS

DECLARES DIRECTOR

—Head-line in Danville (Va.) paper.

Startling Statistics.—Out of the 500,000 Catholic men fitted to become members of the order, we should find at least 1,000,000 who would be glad to join.—*Brooklyn paper.*

Reward and No Questions Asked.—LOST—Bunch of boys in leather case.—*Advertisement in Sioux City paper.*

Possibly Erroneous.—Rumors that Bruno Richard Hauptmann has confessed or is going to congress . . . were in circulation, but could not be confirmed.—*San Diego paper.*

Centipede Tragedy.

SEVERAL LEGS OF MOTHER FOUND ON LONELY ROAD

—Head-line in Savannah paper.

Cool your shaves with INGRAM'S

HERE'S WHERE I TRY THIS INGRAM'S CREAM THAT HAS MY FRIENDS ALL RAVING --

SAY, CREAM THAT LATHERS UP LIKE THIS SHOULD MAKE A CINCH OF SHAVING!

WELL, THAT WAS QUICK, AND WAS IT COOL! NO TRACE OF STING OR BURNING--

MAN! INGRAM'S IS THE SHAVING CREAM FOR WHICH MY CHIN'S BEEN YEARNING!

TRY THE
WORLD'S COOLEST
SHAVE



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I'm burning with curiosity. Let me try 10 cool Ingram's shaves!

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Street _____
City _____ State _____



YOU can get *close* shaves with any shaving cream, but if you want them *cool* as well, stick to Ingram's.

Ingram's Shaving Cream softens whiskers until there's not a spark of spunk left in them. Just prey for your razor. No need to pray for your face.

It's cool while you're shaving; cool when you've finished. In this thick, moist lather are three special ingredients that tone the skin and soothe it. No sting or burning. No call for lotion. Try Ingram's and enjoy the world's best shave.

INGRAM'S SHAVING CREAM
TUBE OR JAR



(Left)—MRS. EUGENE C. LOWE, Miami, Fla., in a certified interview, here tells why she is glad she looked at "All Three" leading low-priced cars — and chose Plymouth.

"I'm glad I looked at All Three!"



(Above)—"ECONOMY'S ONE REASON we chose Plymouths — since becoming Plymouth owners, we have found gas and oil bills surprisingly low."



(Left)—"NEVER FEEL FATIGUED, driving my new Plymouth. It handles so easily ... even after a good long day of golf, it's fun to drive."

THIS MIAMI FAMILY looked at "All Three" of the leading low-priced cars . . . and now they're driving three Plymouths. Mrs. Eugene C. Lowe tells the story:

"Dr. Lowe was the first in our family to pick a Plymouth," says Mrs. Lowe. "It proved to be such a wonderful car that today we have three Plymouths."

"They cost surprisingly little to run," Mrs. Lowe declares. "And we wouldn't drive cars today without the safety of Plymouth's Hydraulic Brakes and Steel Bodies."

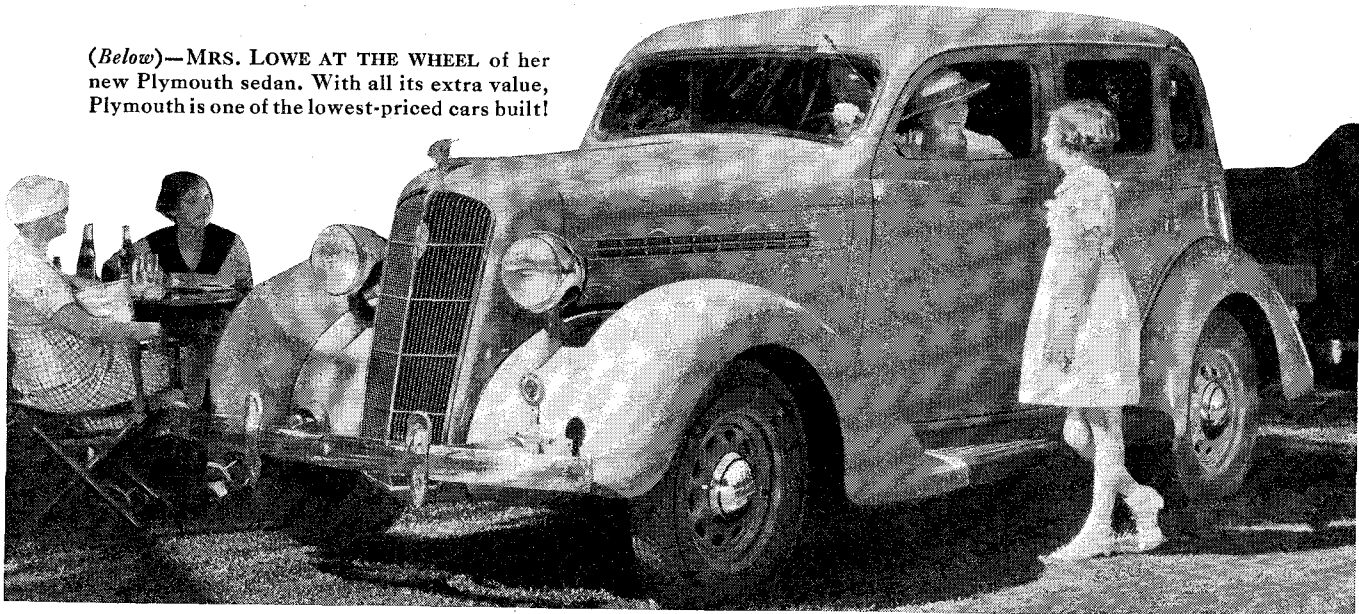
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Just ask any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer about the Plymouth . . . and the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan of purchase.

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2. SAFETY-STEEL BODY
3. WEIGHT RE-DISTRIBUTION
4. 12% TO 20% LESS GAS & OIL

(Below)—MRS. LOWE AT THE WHEEL of her new Plymouth sedan. With all its extra value, Plymouth is one of the lowest-priced cars built!



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F.O.B. FACTORY DETROIT